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Daily Report
Latin America

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Panama

ACAN reports that "a group of unidentified individuals fired eight shots early on the morning of 8 June at Albrook Field Air Base, but no one was hurt." "In a communique in which it urges actions 'to repudiate' the 11 June visit by U.S. President George Bush," the radical 20 December Movement claimed responsibility. The movement stated, "this attack is the beginning of 'Operation Sovereignty,'" but did not provide further details. Panama City TV reports on an interview with Government and Justice Minister Juan Chevalier on 8 June in which he did not confirm the 20 December Movement's claim. Chevalier stated, anyone "could have also claimed responsibility for it" and called the attack "merely a publicity stunt. That is all."

Haiti

Port-au-Prince radio notes that U.S. President George Bush does not intend to send troops to Haiti, but urges efforts to strengthen sanctions that were taken against Haiti.

Port-au-Prince radio reports that Mrs. Barbara McDougall, secretary of state for external affairs, announced that the Canadian Government "has adopted measures which aim to freeze the funds of the Haitian Government in Canada." Canada, she says, "is determined to take all the necessary measures in order to assure the return to power of the elected and constitutional government of Haiti."

Peru

Lima TV reports that President Fujimori has announced "strict traffic restrictions to facilitate counterterrorist operations during the night." Authorities, he says, are "investigating the possible participation of international terrorists in the latest attacks."

Caracas TV carries an interview with President Alberto Fujimori given in Lima on 2 June. On drug trafficking, Fujimori states, "We are trying to win over the peasants" to counter the problem, instead of blaming them. Also, "it is fundamental that we counterbalance the illegal growth of coca leaves with development...I have personally conducted an international campaign...to develop a strategy that will allow us to reduce the supply in the production of coca leaves." Fujimori on the Shining Path states there has been a change of attitude which is trying to "win the people over;" "instead of suspecting that everybody belonged to Shining Path, we had to believe the local people were suffering the onslaught of the Shining Path." Futhermore, an attempt is being made to eradicate the influence the Shining Path has over universities and jails. "A great deal" of progress has been made, he says. "The number of recruits is dwindling.... They have lost the political and ideological meaning with which Shining Path was formed." Political parties, Fujimori states, are "not democratic" and are "simply killing democracy." Regarding the rule which bans Democratic Constituent Congress members from being reelected to consecutive terms, Fujimori states, "The idea is to keep special interests from becoming embedded in the new constitution. Another purpose is to avoid the entrenchment of political leaders, something that I have criticized."

Cuba

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for 24-Hour Visit

MB0806122692 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] President Robert Mugabe arrived in the Cuban capital of Havana today for a 24-hour visit on his way to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. President Mugabe will be visiting Cuba at the invitation of President Fidel Castro. The Cuban Communist Party newspaper GRANMA reported last week that President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda would also be visiting Cuba soon, but the Cuban Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the visit had been postponed and that no new date had been set.

Welcomed by Castro

FL0806220292 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has welcomed to Cuba Dr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, head of state of the Republic of Zimbabwe and of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front]. The African statesman arrived at Jose Marti International Airport at 1310 along with the high-level delegation that is accompanying him on his trip, begun (?in Harare), for a friendly visit.

President Mugabe was also welcomed by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Carlos Aldana, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, and other officials of the Cuban State, Government, and the PCC. Zimbabwean Ambassador Amos B. Midzi and representatives of a group of Zimbabwean scholarship recipients who are studying in Cuba also participated in welcoming Dr. Mugabe.

Castro, Mugabe Discuss Issues

MB0906071492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Havana June 9 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who is visiting Cuba on his way to the Earth Summit in Brazil, on Monday [8 June] held talks on bi-lateral and international issues with Cuban President Fidel Castro, reports ZIANA national news agency. Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who attended the two-hour-long talks, afterwards told journalists discussions had centred on difficulties faced by Cuba following the collapse of the former Soviet Union. Mugabe had expressed solidarity with the Cubans, Shamuyarira said. The delegations had also discussed the situation in southern Africa, he added.

Castro, 60, later hosted a reception in honour of Mugabe, attended by foreign diplomats.

On Tuesday morning, Mugabe will visit the Isle of Youth, 80 kms south of Havana, where more than 1,000 Zimbabwean students are studying for a teaching diploma. A group of more than 250 students graduated last year and a second, numbering 301, is to return home next month. Mugabe is expected to address the students before flying to Quito, Ecuador, for a two-day official visit.

Part IV of Interview With Fidel Castro

PA0906041992 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jun 92 p 4

[Part IV of an interview with President Fidel Castro by Nicaragua's Tomas Borge; date, place not given—published on 4 June by the Mexico City EXCELSIOR and Madrid EL PAIS; Part III published in the 8 June Latin America DAILY REPORT page 18]

[Text] [Borge] Do you think neoliberalism is an economic doctrine or a political project that attempts to perpetuate the present economic order?

[Castro] Neoliberalism not only attempts to perpetuate the present economic order but to make it more cruel and more unfair and to control the world according to the interests of the United States and developed capitalist countries. Neoliberalism is the ideology of imperialism in its stage of world hegemony. Neoliberalism consists of ideas that the imperialists try to impose on all other countries. The United States, however, does not apply these ideas to itself. While the United States tells Third World and Latin American countries that they should avoid budget deficits, its own budget deficit reaches $400 billion, a fact that turns the United States into a foreign exchange sucking machine in the world market. The United States says there should not be commercial deficits, but its own commercial deficit is the largest. The United States says there should not be protectionist policies, but the most prominent protectionist policies are applied in the United States. The United States says neither industries nor agriculture should be subsidized, but industry and agriculture are first of all subsidized in the United States. The United States says no limitations should be imposed on free trade, while taking advantage of this very same free exchange for its own benefit.

The United States loots Latin American countries through interest and profit on its investments; through the flight of capital; through unfair trade, buying raw materials at low prices and selling the finished products at a high price. Finally, the United States loots these countries through a competitiveness in which the United States enjoys all the advantages to impose its own technology.

What future awaits these peoples? Life will show that this situation is unbearable. Life will overthrow the present prestige of these capitalist, neoliberal ideas.

It is a matter of time because the United States is arming a huge time bomb. What are we waiting for in thinking about these problems?

[Borge] Apparently, defense activities and expenses continue in Cuba. This indicates preparation for an eventual U.S. military intervention. Do you regard as reasonable a dialogue and negotiation between Cuba and the United States?

[Castro] It would be absurd for us to make the mistake of neglecting our defense at a time like this, when we are alone against the empire, with no other power except our own and with no other resources except ours. This is why reinforcing our defense is included in the priority programs of the special period. There is a real danger, greater than ever, now that the United States feels like the master and owner of the world, now that the United States is immersed in a triumphant atmosphere, with a fanatical faith in its sophisticated weapons and its power to impose its will on any people.

It is unlikely that the United States will forgive us and forget about the role that the Cuban revolution has played and continues to play. Surely, the United States is deeply irritated over the fact that this small country shows it possesses the ability to fight and resist. Consequently, for what you mentioned, a negotiation, to happen, it would be necessary for the current U.S. leaders to change their minds. I am not sure whether these changes will occur in the near future.

Quite the opposite, the United States thinks we are passing through a very difficult time now that the socialist world and the Soviet Union have disappeared, now that we are fighting this battle by ourselves, and because this creates a favorable situation to impose its policy on us one way or another.

Many Americans are beginning to wonder about the basis for the U.S. hostile policy toward Cuba, what sense does it make to act as if U.S. security is at risk now that the other superpower is no more, now that the so-called communist danger no longer exists in the world.

They would have to reach the conclusion that this is a struggle without glory, that there is nothing in it for them, and that it has no perspectives. What might they plan to do with Cuba? Cause total chaos here? Create a warlike situation for dozens of years? Where could U.S. policy lead? The Cuban revolutionaries will never surrender. No real Cuban revolutionary—and there are millions—will give that up. The will of millions of persons willing to fight cannot be quashed that way.

The United States will not renounce its dream of eradicating the revolution, but they have two paths to take: The path of hostility and aggression or the path of peace with Cuba, respecting it and trying to influence its political life through other means.

Maybe we are better prepared to face a policy of aggression, because we have learned to do it over more than 30 years, than to face a policy of peace. Our principles do not preclude a policy of coexistence between the United States and Cuba.

[Borge] Fidel, judging by some recent events, the counterrevolution is trying to create an internal front. To what point have they attained this goal?

[Castro] It would be very difficult for them to create an internal front, because they are isolated cases that have no support from the people. The masses support the revolution, despite the fact that our masses are critical. Our masses may complain about problems, but when it comes to taking a position between the counterrevolution and the revolution, between the fatherland and the enemies of the fatherland, there is not the slightest shade of doubt. I believe this spirit has been strengthened amid the special period. That is an interesting and curious fact, in spite of the enemy's efforts, which undoubtedly have had some effect and influence on some sectors.

[Borge] Do you feel isolated or supported?

[Castro] The solidarity and friendship are undoubtedly growing. Let's differentiate between the concepts of solidarity and friendship.

Let's apply the concept of solidarity to the peoples. We can say that solidarity grows daily in the people. That is obvious.

Let's use the concept of friendship for the governments. We have seen an increase—not over the last months, but over the last years—of the friendship and respect from governments, particularly from Latin American governments.

There is friendship and respect. That is obvious and I do not think we should stress that too much, because the first thing we have to bear in mind is that we must be discreet in our international relations to avoid putting any government in a delicate situation or cause them any problems. I had friendly contacts with many of the Latin American leaders during the Guadalajara meeting and, in general, they were very friendly and respectful with regard to Cuba.

I had the opportunity to meet very interesting, intelligent, and valuable people, which turned out to be very stimulating.

[Borge] I would now like to talk about the essential battle for the survival of the Cuban revolution in the economic field. What is the immediate plan and what is the strategy?

[Castro] We have been carrying out a number of programs related to the correction process. That process started, approximately, in 1986 and we started using material and human resources really efficiently in a number of important programs aimed at solving social problems and economic development plans. By 1989, on the 26 July anniversary in Camaguey, I proposed things that sounded strange to many.

Speaking about our readiness to fight, I said: "We must be more realistic than ever. But we have to speak out. We have to warn imperialism not to have so many illusions regarding our revolution and regarding the idea that our

revolution could not withstand a debacle in the socialist community. If tomorrow or any other day we were to wake up to the news of major civil strife within the USSR, or even if we were to wake up to the news that the USSR had disintegrated—something we hope will never happen—even in those circumstances, Cuba and the Cuban Revolution would continue to fight and resist." Note that I said those things two and a half years before the disintegration of the USSR. Of course, all our ongoing programs were threatened.

[Borge] What happened then?

[Castro] With great pain, we were obliged to establish priorities and implement the special period in peacetime. Many years before, from the time of Reagan's threats, we had created the programs and plans for a special period in wartime, which is equivalent to a total naval economic blockade in which nothing could enter the country. We planned what to do and how to survive under those circumstances. Based on those plans for the special period in wartime, we developed plans for the special period in peacetime, in which there would not be a total naval blockade, but our resources would be severely limited. It is enough to say that we are operating with less than 50 percent of the imported fuel we formerly operated on, and with 40 percent or less of the imports that the country used to receive.

What did we propose? That the special period serve not only to withstand, but also to develop. There would be a great decline in production of all nonessential things. We would have to practically paralyze our social development programs, our programs for the construction of housing, child-care centers, special schools, vocational schools, and universities.

Our priority programs—programs related to biotechnology, the pharmaceutical industry, and medical equipment, for example—continued to be developed fully. The tourism program continued on its course. The food program, which is in first place, continued, but with some important limitations. Scientific programs continued on their course.

Some of these programs, such as the tourism program, were already being carried out partially in association with foreign capital. Thus, to us, the essential issue is not just to survive, but also to develop, regardless of the privations to which we may be submitted for an undetermined time.

[Borge] How did you envision the distribution of resources?

[Castro] As a premise, we said that in a special period, resources have to be distributed to everyone. No citizen can be left unemployed. That is the difference between our policies and shock policies. We do not apply shock policies; what we do is regulate almost all products that are distributed. I would say that what the country is doing with its meager resources is truly miraculous, truly miraculous. How have we managed? We have managed with the people's cooperation.

State Vehicles To Provide Public Transportation

FL0906021192 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] All government vehicles should support urban passenger transportation without having to be influenced by the presence of, or action by, the state inspectors, or "the yellowshirts," as the people call them. Appropriately fitted out, a vehicle belonging to this newscast today circulated along one of the capital's main thoroughfares. A state inspector immediately stopped the vehicle, and after asking its destination decided to fill the empty seats with people who were awaiting transportation at a stop. The system worked properly. Undoubtedly, when things happen this way, one sees some relief in the demand for transportation and, especially, a lot of gratitude from those of us who have to travel to our work places every day.

This is the side of the coin that shines—the helpful, human side. We often see the other side of the coin, when quite a number of drivers avoid the important stops or circulate making [words indistinct] of the needs of the population.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified inspector] But if the state inspector is not present, the vehicle will stop here rarely, to pick up people.

[Second unidentified inspector] We cannot be everywhere. As we all know, there are 8,000 stops in the city of Havana, while there are only 300 of us inspectors. We cannot cover the entire capital, so we are at the most important stops, trying to alleviate the situation. [end recording]

No wonder the population becomes irritated when automobiles, buses, and other state vehicles pass with indifference in front of a stop crammed with people. To pick people up in the streets is not a favor; it is now a duty.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] This includes FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and Minint [Ministry of Interior] vehicles. These entities' respective ministers have now ordered FAR and Minint vehicles to go pick personnel up, except for, of course, [word indistinct] vehicles, vehicles on duty for operations, and so forth. Such vehicles are exempt from this, but the rest of the Minfar [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] and Minint vehicles are going to pick people up.

Escalona Meets SRV National Assembly Secretary

FL0806214892 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1957 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Dr. Juan Escalona Reguera, the president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has met with Mr. Vu Mao, who is the secretary of the highest state body of the SRV. Dr. Escalona reaffirmed

to the distinguished visitor the unshakeable friendship that exists between Vietnam and Cuba, and they exchanged views on aspects of international political events and the establishment of businesses using foreign capital.

For his part, Mr. Vu Mao, the secretary of the SRV National Assembly, conveyed greetings from the top leadership of his country's party and government to the Cuban people, and said that the Vietnamese are currently absorbed in institutionalizing the achievements of the working and peasant population. The Vietnamese leader will visit agricultural camps and educational centers in Havana Province and will meet with Cuban authorities.

Ciego de Avila Sugarcane Tasks Behind Schedule

FL0606013292 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Report by Diosdado Maso on the "Exclusive" program]

[Text] All the sugar refineries in Ciego de Avila Province are still working today, 5 June. All the refineries in Ciego de Avila Province are still refining cane. This is an indication of how difficult this harvest has been for the sugar industry workers here. There are many reasons this sugar harvest has been so difficult. Some talk about the rains. Others say that the refineries started late. What is certain is that this harvest has been agonizing in Ciego de Avila Province in spite of the fact that all efforts and thoughts have been devoted to fulfilling this province's obligations to the nation's economy.

During a tour I made today through Baragua and Majagua Municipalities, where the Ecuador and Orlando Gonzalez Refineries are located, I was able to observe that there are thousands and thousands of men and women who have been mobilized to try to fulfill their commitments for this 91-92 sugar harvest. What is certain is that, in addition to the harvest, we must add the tasks of weeding, fertilizing, and planting cane, in which they are behind schedule by more than 900 caballerias.

A Ministry of the Sugar Industry [Minaz] official here was telling me that there must be not fewer than 25,000 people participating in all these activities. I saw that in Baragua, at the Ecuador Refinery, the people are mobilized but are leaving the fields very early. It would seem that they should have to work all day, but by noon there was no longer anyone in the fields planting or weeding. Under these conditions, it will be necessary to increase the number of hours spent in the fields.

In conclusion, I would like to bring you the opinion of Jose Manuel Trujillo, the chief agronomist for the Minaz in this province, who told me how crucial things are in this sugar harvest. Listen.

[Begin Trujillo recording] I would say that we are going through quite a difficult period right now; but we are doing everything we can to find solutions to most of our problems and to fulfill the plans for this month, a very crucial one for us. [end recording]

Well, that is what everyone was expecting. Since I know the Ciego de Avila sugar workers, I think that they will be able to acquit themselves well in these tasks they must complete in June.

Matanzas Completes Harvest Production Program

FL0506153592 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0900 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The province of Matanzas has completed its present sugar harvest production program and continues preparing for the next harvest by planting, weeding, and tending the new crop. The information supplied by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, a member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and PCC first secretary of Matanzas, extends congratulations to all the workers, and people of Matanzas. Alvarez de la Nuez stated that the sugar campaign was not free of difficulties, deficiencies, and shortages, but, unquestionably, the people conducted a heroic labor deed and added that the present agricultural tasks being conducted by thousands of Matanzas residents are not any less important.

Alvarez de la Nuez acknowledged the contribution made by agricultural and industrial workers, the farmers, the mobilized workers of the National Sugar Industry Workers Union, the Cuban Workers Federation, and the Youth Labor Army in harvesting and processing sugarcane.

Dominican Republic

Human Rights Official Denounces Violations

FL0406162392 Santo Domingo Cadena de Noticias in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The Amnesty International representative for Latin America has reported that massive human rights violations are taking place in the Dominican Republic. Dr. Sergio Samorano cited as an example the torture of prisoners and the fact that orders issued by judges for the release of prisoners are ignored in the Dominican Republic. Samorano mentioned the case of a college professor who was arrested and harshly beaten by the police.

[Begin Samorano recording] We are denouncing, as we have been doing all year long, for example, the violation of rights of a professor of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, (Siomel Dado), [words indistinct] who publicly reported that he was tortured by the police in its central headquarters. Therefore, we are asking the Dominican Government and President Balaguer to investigate this charge which we believe is very serious. [end recording]

Likewise, the Amnesty International representative for Latin America brought up the case of Luis Lizardo

Cabreras, who is in jail, accused of hurling a bomb into the Dominico Americano [not further identified]. Dr. Samorano pointed out in the case of Luis Lizardo Cabreras a violation of human rights has been committed because his release has been ordered twice by two different judges. Samorano stated that this and other violations will be included in this year's Amnesty International report.

[Begin Samorano recording] Once again, the Amnesty International report will include the case of Mr. Luis Lizardo Cabreras, who was accused of placing a bomb, and on whose behalf two Dominican judges have successively issued release orders due to lack of evidence. Yet, to this day, Mr. Lizardo Cabreras remains in jail. The police have ignored the legal orders issued by two different Dominican judges. [end recording]

* Economic Recovery Described as 'Weak'

92CA0154B Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Apr 92 p 37

[Article by Claudio Cabrera]

[Text] During the first two months of this year, the country's industrial activity showed a rebound in comparison with the same period last year, as revealed by data provided by the 21st Century Foundation.

During those two months all industrial sectors underwent expansion, but construction was the one that proved most dynamic.

According to a chart prepared by the 21st Century Foundation, construction expanded between 12 and 20 percent; and the energy sector was outstanding, growing by 10 percent.

Bag sales increased 12.5 percent; and those of cigarettes increased 10.3 percent, according to the information furnished.

Sales of alcoholic beverages rose 24.3 percent, and there was a similar increase in fuel sales, which grew more than 10 percent in the case of gasoline and 42.6 percent for aviation fuel.

The institution remarked: "The foregoing, which has been repeated during the past four months, shows that there has been a reactivation that is still weak, but that can be compared with what occurred during the early months of last year."

The organization stressed that whereas last year was typified by a severe recession, especially at the outset, the statistics relating to that period should be analyzed carefully.

It indicated that when February 1992 is compared with January of this same year, some sectors of economic activity displayed considerable growth. Examples of this are sales and production of building materials, bags for transporting products, cigarettes, and fuel oil used in production activities.

The slowness with which the economy is reviving worries many sectors, mainly because last year's predictions pointed to a rate of growth and activity in general that was more dynamic than that perceived up until now.

At least during the first quarter, the status of economic growth is claimed to be quite modest. Nevertheless, even with the lack of available statistics, by March many sectors claimed to have noticed a greater recovery in production activities.

Haiti

President Bush Does Not Intend To Send Troops

FL0806190892 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] U.S. President George Bush pointed out yesterday, [7 June], that at this time he does not intend to send troops to Haiti and that efforts should be made so that the sanctions that were taken against that country can be effective. I am not thinking of sending forces or troops at this time, stated Mr. Bush during a news conference held jointly with British Prime Minister John Major at the end of a week of talks at Camp David.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on 6 June that the U.S. Government was considering sending a multinational peacekeeping force to Haiti within the scope of a political settlement which includes the return to power of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

When asked if he was ready to send U.S. troops to Haiti within the scope of a peacekeeping force, Mr. Bush answered: No, not yet. I hope that we can see to it that the OAS sanctions are effective, that President Aristide returns to power, and that democracy can be restored. Our main concern is the fact that the democratic government was ousted. President Bush went on to say: It is a bad example for a continent that is inexorably moving toward a total democracy.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. plan now under discussion with the leaders of the Caribbean and Latin American countries would require that the opposition forces in Haiti accept the return of Mr. Aristide. It would provide for the Haitian Armed Forces to be consulted on a head of government to be chosen under the presidency of Aristide. Citing government officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that the multinational force would be placed under the supervision of the United Nations or the OAS, but that the composition of that force had not yet been defined.

In the event that Mr. George Bush should change his mind, would the idea be hailed by the other countries of the hemisphere? The Dominican Republic's answers is: No a priori. It would be an error and a paradox to try to

restore democracy by force in no matter what country, stated Mr. Fabio Herrera, the Dominican deputy minister of foreign affairs. The Dominican Republic has rejected the U.S. idea of sending a multinational force to Haiti for the restoration of democracy in the country. The minister recalled that President Joaquin Balaguer wishes that the Haitian political crisis triggered off last September by the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide be resolved by the Haitian people themselves.

Canada Announces Measures To Freeze Assets

FL0806210092 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] According to Mrs. Barbara McDougall, secretary of state for external affairs, the Canadian Government has adopted measures which aim to freeze the funds of the Haitian Government in Canada. Mrs. McDougall issued a communique on this matter on 5 June. Mrs. McDougall stated that Canada is determined to take all the necessary measures in order to assure the return to power of the elected and constitutional government of Haiti. Mrs. McDougall asserted that the measures, in conformity with OAS measures against Haiti, prohibits all operations regarding properties in Canada belonging to the Haitian Government or on its behalf, as well as all related financial dealings. The measures do not concern however the financial transactions started before the freeze and which do not end by transfering to Haiti the control of properties or sums collected following those transactions. The measures do not concern the Haitian Embassy in Ottawa or the Consulate in Montreal accounts.

Prime Minister-Designate Allowed To Form Cabinet

FL0806194892 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] The House of Deputies held a second working session on the file of the prime minister-designate on the morning of 6 June. During that session, the committee of the House of Deputies first analyzed all the papers which Mr. Bazin had brought to them. Then, they asked the leader of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti several questions on the details of his life, as provided for by Article 157 of the Constitution. Except for the signature of the Petionville chief of police that was missing on the certificate of good conduct of the prime minister-designate, everything was alright. The committee of the House of Deputies has now to submit all the documents to the rest of the Assembly that will ratify or reject the choice of Marc Bazin as the next head of government in Haiti.

On 4 June, the Senate of the Republic ratified the choice of Mr. Bazin as prime minister of the country within the scope of the implementation of the law on the Villa d'Accueil Agreement. According to what the Senate president said on that occasion, Mr. Bazin is authorized to begin forming his cabinet while anticipating the decision of the House of Deputies.

Military Releases Arrested French Priest 7 Jun

FL0806191592 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1330 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] A French priest, Dominican Father (Gilles Danroc), who was arrested by the military on 6 June in La Chapelle, in Artibonite, was released on the afternoon of 7 June. Father (Danroc), who is approximately 40 years old and who has been living in Haiti for over 10 years, is the coordinator of Justice and Peace, the Catholic committee for human rights. He is considered close to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The French priest was arrested while he was teaching Catechism to the believers of his ward. The exact grounds for his arrest are unknown.

On 4 June, two religious men including Brother Jean-Baptiste Casseus of the congregation of the Sacred Heart Brothers and Father Marcel Bussel, a Belgian priest in Cap-Haitien, were also released following their arrests two days earlier. Father Denis Verdier, who is the director of the Les Cayes branch of the Catholic humanitarian organization Charitas, was arrested on 1 June on a charge of anti-government political activities and still remains in custody as of 7 June.

El Salvador

FMLN Accused of Stealing Public Works Machinery

PA0806192092 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] According to Deputy Presidency Minister Ernesto Altschul and Public Works Minister Jose Mauricio Stubig, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and allied groups have begun a campaign to hamper the National Reconstruction Plan. Officials charged that a short while ago the FMLN stole road repair machinery belonging to the Public Works Ministry and kidnapped 18 employees. The employees regained their freedom thanks to the intervention of the UN Observers for El Salvador. These incidents took place in Chalatenango, Morazan, San Miguel, and other departments of the country's eastern region.

[Begin Altschul recording] This action, just like the land takeovers and campaign activities, although the FMLN is not a political party, are a clear sign of its lack of commitment to comply with the peace agreements. Most importantly, it shows it has no intention of forsaking the gang-style acts of violence, theft, and kidnapping they engaged in during the conflict. The Salvadoran people and we, in particular, are telling them it is high time they acted in a civilized and rational manner. [end recording]

The deputy presidency minister also commented on reports by the news agency Associated Press datelined in Washington, which state that U.S. Congressman Les Aspin of Wisconsin warned that the U.S. Congress may withhold $82 million in aid until the situation at the El Espino Farm is clarified.

[Begin Altschul recording] We want to report that slanderous remarks that seek to create the impression the state favored someone or that cooperative members were unjustly treated are totally unfounded. On 4 June Agriculture and Livestock Minister Antonio Cabrales —I do not know if you reported this—submitted a specific forest protection bill, for ecological purposes, [words indistinct]. Respect for the law has been the government's chief concern. [end recording]

The official stated the El Espino Farm issue must be thoroughly investigated before any statements can be made. The whole thing was settled back in 1987, during the Christian Democratic Party administration, he said.

Clerk's Arrest, U.S. Aid Suspension Viewed

PA0806175692 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Raul Beltran Molino report from the "YSKL's Chronicle" program]

[Text] The recent statements made by the court clerk, who was arrested in a death-squad style—his rights were not read to him, he was violently thrown into a car with tinted windows, and his whereabouts were not reported until almost 48 hours after his arrest—will have serious repercussions.

The court clerk has said ugly things about the judicial branch. We will not address this matter until the judicial employee presents evidence and supporting documents. If this evidence is presented, the scandal will rock the foundation of Salvadoran justice. As is the custom of this program, we will wait for the evidence to be able to talk clearly about what is happening at the Supreme Court.

The U.S. State Department and Congress have held back $80 million in aid destined for the country. They want to know the procedures, the laws, the clauses; or the constitutional, criminal, or legal principles used by the Salvadoran court to base its ruling to return the El Espino estate to its previous owner and to sell part of this estate for $12 million. According to the national land register's appraisal, this price is far higher than the real value of the property.

The U.S. request for an investigation suggests there has been corruption in the ruling of the case. The United States has already temporarily halted its aid.

We always have to bear in mind that the United States very seldom makes a mistake when it stops something or makes comments. If the United States comments, it is because it knows what is going on. This has been our chronicle for today.

Deputy Minister on Investigative Commission

PA0406173892 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister General Juan Orlando Zepeda has said that the decisions made by the Ad Hoc Investigative Commission will not affect the credibility of members of the Armed Forces. Gen. Zepeda expressed his confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the Truth and Ad Hoc Investigative Commissions after learning on 3 June that these commissions may have access to U.S. Government agencies' classified information on Salvadoran military officers.

[Begin Zepeda recording] The members of the Truth and Ad Hoc Commissions have every right to ask for information from whomever they please—as the accords state—including the Senate, Congress, the CIA, Cuba, and all countries that have investigative police organizations, so to speak. We are not afraid of that.

Now, they must be very careful. I want to take this opportunity to make this recommendation to them, because in this conflict, many rumors and reports intended to discredit personalities and military officers involved in the struggle have been made. It must be understood: That is the nature of war. Those who do not fight and hide beneath their desks have nothing to fear.

But to be able to fight the enemy, as one philosopher said, one's boots must be filled with mud. That is reality. [end recording]

The military leader also said the Armed Forces are already cooperating with the commissions by providing the confidential information they have requested.

When questioned by the press after attending a Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] meeting on 3 June, the military officer also praised the parties' willingness to present specific answers within the next few days. On this point, his statements meshed with public statements made minutes earlier by Jorge Shafik Handal.

Finally, Gen. Zepeda stated that the situation of thousands of national guardsmen and treasury policemen is being analyzed, as well as the concentration of Army troops in the sites established by the agreements.

Public Rejection of Economic Measures Noted

PA0406174092 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Labor strikes, which seem to be increasing in the public sector, are a sign that people have not accepted the economic plan, contrary to what President Cristiani said in his state of the nation speech. We agree with the position expressed by the government and certain military leaders in the sense that current conflicts are part of a destabilization plan. However, in this case the plan is promoted by the Nationalist Republican Alliance government through economic measures that not even the most docile workers accept.

The fact that the government is replying with threats to the workers' demands is questionable because the implementation of the economic measures only benefits a few businessmen who have already monopolized banks and other state enterprises without leaving a single penny for the poor people.

The government is consciously provoking a crisis in public services in order to find pretexts for its privatization policy. Consequently, in addition to depriving the population of basic services, it is jeopardizing the jobs of millions of workers.

We only have to look at the state of health services and public education, which in the past was better than private education. The strikes staged by teachers and doctors of the Rosales Hospital reflect the crisis affecting those services. It is not true that those services will be more efficient in private hands; the deprived and neglected people do not have the money to pay for these services to those who want to profit with the health and education of Salvadorans. The current labor conflicts not only reflect demands for wage increase, but also a desire to rescue public services from the crisis and stop unpopular economic policies.

Far from proceeding with the goodwill the situation requires, the government is seeking confrontations instead of resorting to mechanisms such as the economic and social forum. At the same time, in a game between the mayor and businessmen opposed to the forum, a municipal order is being prepared to repress demonstrations, a right Salvadorans have exercised since the beginning of the century.

It is clear that the government is not promoting an understanding and that it is also trying to stop any protest against its arbitrary measures. However, the government is mistaken, because it is impossible to accept these arbitrary measures as desperation makes people do almost anything. In that sense, strikes and street protests are and will continue to be a legitimate weapon against those who are obstructing the path toward a national consensus.

Honduras

Military Leader Cited on Summit, Drugs, Crime

PA0406183392 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Interview with General Lazaro Avila, chairman of the Honduran Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, by Jose Danilo Izaguirre; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Izaguirre] General Lazaro Avila, what is your opinion on the presidential summit opening 4 June in Managua, Nicaragua?

[Avila] I believe it is always a positive development in this era of dialogue and communications, above all for the integration of trade and economic blocs. All the issues that will be discussed at the summit are very important. I believe that Honduras, as always, is represented very well by our president.

[Izaguirre] Does the antidrug struggle involve all area countries, even those outside Central America?

[Avila] Yes, of course. We are permanently involved in this struggle and in coordinating efforts with international organizations that combat drug trafficking. As you know, spectacular seizures were made over the past few days. They are very positive developments in this struggle, this all-out war against drug trafficking.

[Izaguirre] What has the armed forces done to curb drug trafficking? Does it need a bigger budget?

[Avila] Yes, although this is a worldwide problem, it primarily affects U.S. citizens. We contribute our meager resources, including our aircraft. We also contributed the radar equipment, which was installed by the United States. We have always collaborated. In fact, I

dare say that Honduras is the country that contributes the most, along with the United States, to the antidrug struggle.

[Izaguirre] Can the country make positive contributions despite budget constraints, General? I am referring to the work of the Armed Forces.

[Avila] Yes, we are making enormous efforts, but the truth is there is no struggle worse than the one that is never started, right? We are assisting in this war to the best of our ability.

[Izaguirre] What mechanisms did you use to ease the crime problem when you were serving as commander general of the Public Security Forces

[Avila] The mechanisms we used are not novel now, nor were they in the past. The same problems have always existed; efforts have always been made. Crime has always been combated. It seems there is more crime now because of the country's progress and development, as I pointed out earlier.

[Izaguirre] The courts decided to jail judges who freed drug traffickers in northern coast cities such as San Pedro Sula and Tela. What is your opinion, General?

[Avila] Obviously I cannot express an opinion on that because those in charge of such matters must know why they did it. The police and the Armed Forces through the police are simply fulfilling their duties, and we leave the rest to the appropriate organizations.

Nicaragua

Government Denies Lacayo Urged Embassy Protest

PA0806204392 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Communique issued by the Presidency Public Relations and Official Information Directorate in Managua on 8 June; recorded—read by Government Spokesman Danilo Lacayo]

[Text] Interpretations published by EL NUEVO DIARIO, the AFP news agency, and other news media of the 6 June speech by Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo at the inauguration of the Camoapa '92 Cattle Fair in Boaco Department do not reflect the facts. At no time did Mr. Lacayo call on Nicaraguans to protest outside the U.S. Embassy in our country against the holding back of U.S. aid to Nicaragua.

Presidency Minister Lacayo urged different sectors of society to visit the U.S. Embassy in Managua to express gratitude for the aid that the U.S. Government gives Nicaragua and to ask that the aid not be obstructed, conditioned, delayed, or cut. To clarify the above, therefore, we are transcribing an excerpt of the speech by Minister Lacayo regarding U.S. aid. It reads as follows: The time has come for the Brahman cattle breeders, the members of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers, Higher Council of Private Enterprise, National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, the unions from either side, the political parties from either side, industrialists, merchants, university professors, and market vendors to speak clearly. Let us all visit the U.S. Embassy here to voice our support for the aid the U.S. Government provides Nicaragua and reject those minority sectors that seem to be spreading the idea we do not want that aid. The time has come to close up ranks. The time has come for delegations of these groups, even if they are small, to visit the United States. They should meet with U.S. Congress, Senate, and other authorities to tell them we are thankful for that aid; that we want the aid; and that we do not want the aid to be stopped, conditioned, delayed, or cut.

[Signed] Presidency Public Relations and Official Information Directorate
[Issued] Managua, 8 June

Civic Movement Advocates Abolition of Militarism

PA0406233492 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Communique issued by the Civic Movement in Managua on 2 June; read by Francisco Mayorga—recorded]

[Text] A man with a weapon is a friend only to death--Pablo Antonio Cuadra.

The Civic Movement, which is permanently committed to the cause of peace and the abolition of militarism in our fatherland, is concerned over the incidence of anarchy and violence, continued bloodshed, constant disrespect for property, and the skillful display of military force by groups participating in such events; and is alarmed by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] leaders' flagrant and recurrent meddling in national politics, and their dangerous plans to continue meddling in national life as an armed political force, has agreed:

1. To denounce publicly that recent disruptions of public order and riots have been artificially promoted by provocateurs sponsored by a faction of Sandinism. This sponsorship began with the Sandinist leadership's distribution of tens of thousands of EPS weapons to the civilian population following their electoral defeat.

2. To point out to the citizenry that these actions were intended to weaken our incipient and fragile democratic process, sabotage our country's possibility of economic recovery, and extort the government and citizenry.

3. To alert the citizenry to the fact that these maneuvers are clearly aimed at promoting the EPS as a necessary force for the country's functioning, and to establish General Ortega as an essential guarantor of public order.

4. To warn the nation that this dangerous game may result in widespread violence and chaos, the eventual

suspension or elimination of constitutional order, or an unacceptable return to the dictatorship.

5. To point out that the prolongation of Sandinist power based on their military strength is among the factors endangering the foreign aid that our people need so much.

6. To reiterate our unyielding conviction that the abolition of the military forces is an essential requirement for the Nicaraguan people to achieve peace, freedom, democracy, and the well-being of all.

[Issued] Managua, 2 June 1992
[Signed] Pablo Antonio Cuadra, Francisco Mayorga, Jorge Eduardo Arellano, and the other members of the Civic Movement Board of Directors.

Ortega Calls Army 'Element of Social Stability'

PA0806005692 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The commander of the Nicaraguan Army has stated that the Army is an element of social stability in present day Nicaragua. General Humberto Ortega was contacted at the Olof Palme Convention Center, where the Central American presidents' summit meeting is taking place. He announced that he is prepared to appear before the members of the Nicaraguan National Assembly at any moment. I am prepared to answer their questions at any time, he said.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] The Army is a fundamental stability factor that contributes to a peaceful climate suitable for more foreign investments, for secure investments, and for the investment of domestic capital in Nicaragua so that the country may develop and so that there may be more social justice and more equity in the future.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been said that for you to be able to appear before the parliament, the writ of amparo that has already been acknowledged by a court must be withdrawn, or the Supreme Court must speed up a final ruling on this. Would you be willing to withdraw the writ of amparo?

[Ortega] In the Nicaragua we have been forging since Somoza was overthrown in 1979, we must learn everyday how to live in a lawful state. The judicial branch has processed the writ and now it will be the Supreme Court that will make the final ruling. What is important is that if the deputies want to know anything about the Army, I am completely prepared, as I have told the president, to have all deputies ask me whatever they want. I want to make this clear. According to the deputies, they want to know what happens in the Army; why there are problems; and why is it being said that there are two armies, that we are being too tolerant, that we have plotted with Sandinists who have been armed, and that we have been too cautious in resolving this situation. It is important that the Assembly understands this situation clearly so that the Assembly will become aware of the difficulties we have faced in imposing order and in trying to be tolerant but at the same time not too soft or yielding. We are trying to act more forcefully now, but without behaving in a criminal manner because I am sure that no one wants a criminal Army. We will never have a coup d'etat here, as we have said on other occasions, and we will never have an Army that will repress with bullets the protests and the demands of the social sector and the workers.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Sandinists?

[Ortega] You will have to ask the leader of the Sandinist Front, Daniel Ortega, who can answer that question better than I can.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The Army has been proposing, within the framework of the Central American Defense and Security Commission, a search for a reasonable balance of power. It has made progress not only within this commission. The Nicaraguan Government has unilaterally been making progress in reporting the size of the Army. We were the first to deliver our inventory to the secretaries general of the United Nations and the OAS. We did so unilaterally to generate trust in the rest of Central America because here, the Nicaraguan Resistance—the former contras—closed doors as a political-military element. Because of this, we were able to quickly reduce the size of the Army. At one time we had more than 100,000 troops who were always mobilized. Right now the size of our army is adequate for Nicaragua's needs. Perhaps we have the smallest army in Central America.

[Reporter] What about U.S. aid to Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I think that congressmen from a big power like the United States, congressmen like Mr. Helms, do not serve as examples for Nicaragua or any other country when they use methods that all the people criticize [words indistinct] from elements with less culture and with real problems, like the people who have [words indistinct] that are illegal and not right. They have acted out of desperation.

In this case we feel it does not befit a U.S. congressman to come here and exert pressure and to momentarily stop and endanger a cooperation that the Nicaraguan people and the current government deserve and need to be able to improve the country's economy little by little. Mr. Helms, as a U.S. congressman, has the right to know how U.S. aid is being used. This is fine. However, if he had some doubts about how the aid was being used, he could have talked directly with President Chamorro and informed her in a respectable way about his concerns. Mrs. Chamorro would certainly have resolved his doubts. I think it was unnecessary to use pressure before listening to what is really happening in Nicaragua. [end recording]

Correction to Groups Urged To Push for Aid

PA0806191892

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Lacayo Urges Groups To Push for U.S. Aid," published in the 8 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 26:

Column two, make sourceline read: ...Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 92. (correcting date)

Panama

Further on Upcoming Visit by President Bush

U.S. Base Fired Upon

PA0806203992 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Panama City, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—In a communique in which it urges actions "to repudiate" the 11 June visit by U.S. President George Bush, the radical 20 December Movement [M-20] said on 8 June it fired shots at a U.S. military base in Panama.

The Panamanian police reported that a group of unidentified individuals fired eight shots early on the morning of 8 June at Albrook Field Air Base, but no one was hurt. The base is one of the 10 main U.S. military bases on the banks of the Panama Canal, near the capital.

The M-20, which has claimed credit for placing several bombs in Panama, reported on the 8 June attack in a communique sent to ACAN- EFE, before the police confirmed the shots against Albrook Field.

The radical movement stated that this attack is the beginning of "Operation Sovereignty," but it did not give any more details.

The group takes it name from 20 December 1989, when U.S. troops began the invasion of Panama to oust and arrest General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

During recent years, the M-20 has carried out several terrorist attacks, most of them against U.S. interests.

Bush will be in Panama for five hours on 11 June on a stopover during his trip to Rio de Janeiro, where he will attend the closing of the Earth Summit.

The M-20 stated in its communique that the actions against Bush are because his visit constitutes an "insult and humiliation," because he is the U.S. President who ordered the invasion. "Two years after that criminal decision, the colonial-oligarchic regime installed following the invasion is getting ready to throw a big party, aimed at creating the false image before the world of gratitude toward the occupation army," the communique added.

President Guillermo Endara, who took over as president at a U.S. military base during the beginning of the invasion, is preparing a ceremony to greet Bush. According to several polls conducted in the past, a vast majority of Panamanians support the invasion, which they regarded as the sole solution to oust the Noriega regime.

In addition to the M-20, associations of relatives of the victims of the invasion and those left homeless by the bombings, fires, and looting that took place during the military invasion have announced peaceful protests against the Bush visit.

The Panamanian Government, which is coordinating with U.S. agencies the tight security measures that will be adopted during the Bush visit, has announced it will allow peaceful demonstrations.

Justice Minister on Attack

PA0906005292 Panama City TVN Television Network in Spanish 0010 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Interview with Government and Justice Minister Juan Chevalier by unidentified reporters in Panama City on 8 June—recorded]

[Text] [Chevalier] At approximately 0530, a car came down—what is the name of that road?—Friendship Highway and made a U-turn. Its occupants opened fire on the guard post and then fled in the direction from which they had come. The bullet holes show that an AK-47 was used, so you know who it was, right?

[Reporter] But the M-20 [20 December Movement] claimed responsibility on 8 June for the attack.

[Chevalier] Well, 4-40 [reference to Dominican salsa group] could have also claimed responsibility for it, like I have said. Anyone could have called. You could see something happen tomorrow and decide to phone in and claim responsibility.

[Reporter] The group has been involved in several incidents. Do you insist on denying its existence?

[Chevalier] I do not believe in that. You can believe in it, anyone can believe in it, but I think it is merely a publicity stunt. That is all.

[Reporter] Minister, on 8 June...

[Chevalier, interrupting] Do you not see that we are not too original in Panama? Since there is an M-19 [19 April Movement] and a 26 July Movement, people have to invent names using foreign groups as examples, right? They are not creative enough to invent their own names.

[Reporter] Minister, there are reports from the region of Yaviza. Apparently some rebels raided a town. What can you say about this?

[Chevalier] Well, the first reports were exaggerated because decent people feel scared when they see criminals. However, we immediately sent policemen to the area. The National Police sent them from Panama City.

In fact, the first ones to arrive were members of the National Air Police, but the situation was not as critical as it was thought to be.

Rescue Group To Protest

PA0906134792 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 9 Jun 92 p 12a

[Text] The National Rescue political group will hold a demonstration called "For National Dignity and Self-Esteem" in front of the El Carmen Church from 0800 to noon on 11 June.

According to a communique, the demonstration will start one hour before the announced arrival time of U.S. President George Bush to Panama. Bush is blamed for his threats of force against Panama based on the Torrijos-Carter treaties. [sentence as published]

The document also blames Bush for the "lethal aid" given to the previous military government and for sending 27,000 soldiers who took Noriega and left Endara.

The demonstration is also aimed at reaffirming the struggle that started five years ago and which made the military regime and its foreign and domestic allies tremble.

In conclusion, the communique states that National Rescue is a political group, which was launched on 19 May 92 and is headed by Roberto Arosemena J. One of the group's goal is to promote the use of the Panamanian territory, which was freed from the military forces' grip, for the country's economic, social, and cultural development.

Socialists To Protest

PA0806150992 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 8 Jun 92 p 8A

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Excerpt] A march and rally will be held at 5 Mayo Square on 10 June to protest the visit to Panama by U.S. President George Bush. The protest will be held one day before Bush visits Panama.

Herasto Reyes, a member of the Workers Socialist Party (PST), announced the protest, adding that the U.S. Embassy will be picketed throughout the week. [passage omitted]

Visit Seen as 'Opportunity'

PA0806223392 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Jun 92 p A4

[Editorial: "President Bush's Visit"]

[Text] It has been officially announced that U.S. President George Bush will visit our country on 11 June. The visit by the U.S. President is considered a stopover during his trip to Rio de Janeiro, where he will participate in the Earth Summit that began there the week of 31 May. The stopover will be an opportunity for a formal meeting with Panamanian President Guillermo Endara Galimany and for a tight agenda of social events in various parts of the capital of the Republic and in the Panama Canal Zone.

As expected, President Bush's visit has provoked all sorts of controversies among Panamanians. For many countrymen, the visit of the U.S. President is untimely and not advisable because he ordered the bloody invasion by his country's army on our territory on 20 December 1989. Other Panamanians feel that what our visitor ordered was positive and timely because it was the only means to oust the military regime.

We have referred to this unfortunate event on several occasions. On this opportunity, we do not hesitate to reaffirm our stand concerning this historical event. We do not find, nor will we ever find, any justification for a powerful nation to invade a small country such as ours. It is a trauma that will never be forgotten by those of us who are fully aware of the fact that pride and national identity are the basic reason for the existence of peoples. The principle of self-determination should never yield to the interests of government.

History will have to pass judgment on the order issued by Bush and on the bloody events of December 1989. However, in the face of such an important visit—such as that of the U.S. President's visit to our territory—it is necessary to address several considerations. This will allow all Panamanians to contemplate this extraordinary and historic event in the most objective manner. Whether we like it or not, the U.S. President's visit is a fact. This circumstance calls for Panama and Panamanians to consider the most expedient issues.

The occasion will allow President Bush to see for himself the results of the wrong policy adopted by U.S. Administrations with regard to our nation. It is necessary for him to see the physical, moral, and economic damage done by the invasion. He must see how little has been done to repair the damage caused by this shameful event and the need to respect fully all of the treaties signed between the two nations.

Dressing up the Republic to hide the true situation will not help the U.S. President to achieve even a superficial diagnosis of the social anguish of our people, particularly the most needy classes. The U.S. President, who had the courage to carry out an inspection of the ruin left by the Los Angeles riots, should do the same in our country so that he can take back to his powerful nation a true picture of our misery, poverty, unemployment, poor health conditions, and anguishing situation. President Bush should break with protocol, penetrate the smoke screen that is being prepared, and take a real look for himself into our true socioeconomic situation.

We are convinced that this is the best way for the Panamanians to take advantage of the 11 June visit. The

President and his retinue should do likewise. We believe in the principle of national dignity. However, we are also convinced that, in the face of such a reality, our people should be courteous, understanding, and—above all—sincere. That is why we do not agree that his visit—whether it is pleasant or not for the Panamanians—should be used by our president only for attempting to recover some bank funds that the United States does not have any right to withhold from us.

The historic visit should be a moment for our leaders to present, without being submissive, the issues that correspond to our needs as a nation and as partners in an endeavor that the U.S. administration must pass exclusively into the hands of Panamanians as of 1 January 2000. We reiterate: The presence of the U.S. President calls for prudence, good sense, and equanimity.

Bush Visit Appraised

PA0806232892 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 92 p 42a

[Article by Rogelio Cordova: "Bush is Coming to Panama"]

[Text] Mr. Bush's arrival will only be welcomed by a few wealthy people and employees compelled to attend the ceremony. We doubt that Petra, a cook in a low-income neighborhood, will go to welcome him. She has more important things to think about, such as how to make ends meet, and this without "false nationalism."

What does Bush's visit mean to Panama? The answer depends on the interests of the different segments of our society which, according to our government leaders, is "democratically representative." We should not forget the gag law; the harassment of journalists; the complaints of medical doctors, university professors, the Colon unemployed, and the residents of the destroyed El Chorrillo neighborhood.

A certain government official was right when she stated that since we are living in a "democracy" it was to be expected that some people would take exception to Mr. Bush's visit. This is correct, many feel that Bush's orders to drop a few 2,000 lb bombs on our country left our fearless John Doe homeless, wifeless, childless, and jobless.

A legislator said he understood nationalism to mean the people's "well-being." We believe he was referring to people who have bread, a roof over their heads, work, and a lot of money. It is a fact that basic prices increase while wages remain ridiculously low.

A union leader asserted that Mr. Bush ordered the invasion of Panama and we have been suffering the consequences ever since. It would be better for Perot to come after he wins the elections next year. The wound is still too fresh and likely to bleed.

Everything said is based on the interests of the person who says it. The reality, however, is that Panama has been invaded and is an occupied country. Thousands of Panamanians—the exact amount has still not been determined—lost their lives on that fatal night of 20 December. (Quite a Christmas present!) The U.S. aid has not been felt. Many young professionals who have graduated from foreign and domestic universities are having to work at unrelated tasks, that is, if they get a job. Many other young people and children roam the streets to make their daily living.

The drug problem grew worse after the invasion. The problem existed but it has now reached the grade school level. Why? Because we do not have a unified public force with enough weapons and the necessary incentives to get rid of drug trafficking and the drug pushers.

Political parties have proliferated like religious sects; they offer hope but no solutions. What is worse is that they each have their own headquarters and weapons. This signals an armed dispute in the 1994 elections. Government leaders have proven they are incapable of handling our society's most sensitive problems. Those of us who watch newscasts have no doubts about this.

We hope the Executive will show Bush the "great" promised works, supposedly accomplished with "aid" money.

The consequences of the so-called "necessary evil" can be seen daily in our country: poverty, hunger, illiteracy, unemployment, protests, party squabbles, and drug traffickers.

Assembly President Cited on Castillo Arrest

PA0906040492 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jun 92 p 44-A

[Report by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno and Vilma E. Figueroa B.]

[Text] Legislative Assembly President Marco Ameglio says the Supreme Court decision to send the indictment file in the case against Legislator Elias Castillo to the Assembly, proves that his arrest was illegal because such an action required the legislative branch's authorization.

Ameglio explained that Castillo was arrested for an investigation, but after one year and seven months in a cell at the Judicial Technical Police Headquarters, the investigation still had not been carried out.

Castillo was released late on the afternon of 5 June, after the Supreme Court declined responsibility for the case and remitted the indictment to the Assembly. Ameglio said the documents were received at 1634 from authenticating Justice Jose M. Faundes. This left the question of Castillo's release up to the Assembly.

Later, Ameglio said, the Assembly's board of directors met with the judicial department; all of the political parties are represented and they concluded that the Supreme Court decision implied Castillo's immediate release.

Ameglio explained that now that Castillo has been released, the case is in the hands of the Assembly. On 8 June the file will be sent to the Credentials Committee, which will prepare a report for the plenum. A final decision will then be made on whether or not to hold a trial. Ameglio stressed that if the Assembly decides to prosecute Castillo, the case will be sent to the Supreme Court so it can proceed with the trial.

Meanwhile, PDC [Christian Democratic Party] Legislator Guillermo Cochez said the Supreme Court acted in accordance with the law in the case of Democratic Revolutionary Party Deputy Elias Castillo. Cochez was mayor of Panama City in 1990 when he sent the authorities a file from the Comptroller's Office regarding the presumed embezzlement of millions of balboas by Castillo, former mayor Gilma Noriega, and Mario Guillen.

The Assembly's internal regulation regarding legislators' immunity was reformed in 1992. It establishes that investigations of illegal acts perpetrated by deputies must last two and a half months, and can be extended for another two months.

Colombia

Serpa Uribe on Peace Talks; Political Plans

PA0806164092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] The possibility of success in the peace talks between the government and the guerrillas becomes weaker every day. Horacio Serpa Uribe, presidential adviser for peace, repeated his announcement that talks will not resume as long as subversive groups continue their violent acts.

Mediation efforts by the Catholic Church and the Congress to get the talks to continue have failed and the armed conflict has escalated. Feeling frustrated in his wish for peace, Horacio Serpa Uribe says he has thought about resigning from his post.

[Begin Serpa Uribe recording] Well, yes. I will return to politics sooner or later. At this time I would like to be useful in this effort and I will not resign. What I do not want is to become a peace bureaucrat. [end recording]

Serpa Uribe insists on a demonstration of the guerrillas' serious, truthful, and stable will to return to the negotiating table.

[Begin Serpa Uribe recording] What I would like to hear from Manuel Marulanda is a very determined wish for peace, a definitive order for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia military fronts to cease their violent outbursts and to contribute to the peace effort. [end recording]

But peace in Colombia is going up in smoke, amid the shooting.

[Begin Serpa Uribe recording] We are not just sitting by and waiting for them to call us and tell us when they wish to talk. We are alert. [end recording]

To resume the talks, the government demands that the guerrillas silence their weapons. The rebels, however, continue to state their wish to negotiate amid the fighting.

CNGSB Leader Cano Interviewed on Recent Attacks

PA0506211092 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Telephone interview with Alfonso Cano, delegate of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, in Tlaxcala, Mexico by unidentified station reporters—live]

[Text] [Reporter] We are now in contact with Tlaxcala, Mexico City, where the delegates of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] are staying. Mr. Alfonso Cano, we would like to hear some sort of an explanation of why the CNGSB has unleashed these attacks in areas that are practically in the cities. The attacks took place a few hours ago in Bogota and now near Medellin. What is the purpose of all this?

[Cano] Good morning, Carlos and everyone in Caracol. I have been carefully listening to your reports. Evidently the reports we have heard are very biased, and to issue an opinion on the issue is difficult. Obviously the nation is worried about the current situation. On 4 June we heard that some mayors were murdered, and the authorities of El Castillo in Meta Department....[pauses] and we have heard there are permanent clashes between the Armed Forces and the CNGSB. All of this gives us more reasons to continue insisting on proposals such as those announced by the Senate president and to consider the terms of the letter signed by the government minister and Dr. Serpa.

[Reporter] Pardon me, Mr. Cano, but that is another subject we could discuss later. What is your opinion about the guerrilla attacks, and I am not referring to the confrontation, but to the guerrilla attacks against the communications in Antioquia? That was a guerrilla action, and it has been established that it was carried out by the CNGSB.

[Cano] Well, I believe that we—you and us—are making efforts to prevent a confrontation. Unfortunately, the defense minister and the commander of the military forces are constantly inciting confrontations. I believe one thing we should not do now is rejoice over what is happening. I feel we must insist on negotiations, dialogue, agreements...

[Reporter, interrupting] But we also must insist, Mr. Cano, that the CNGSB is constantly attacking defenseless citizens. The Army has every right to be anywhere in this country because it is the Army of Colombia. When are you people going to talk seriously about peace, without mocking the people?

[Cano] Well, what do you think about what happened on 4 June in El Castillo, Meta where the Army has been accused of murdering those six defenseless individuals? And how about what we all know happened in Dabeiba, or what happened to the Quintero family in La Uribe? Then we could start analyzing the true reasons for confrontation in Colombia...

[Reporter, interrupting] What happened in Dabeiba was a guerrilla ambush against a police and Army patrol.

[Cano] Excuse me. I did not hear you. Please, pardon me, Dario.

[Reporter] Yes, Alfonso. Look, what happened in Dabeiba was initially an ambush on a police and Army patrol that led to a response by the Armed Forces of Colombia.

[Cano] No, no Dario. You know very well the Armed Forces are carrying out a big nationwide operation against the CNGSB, which has also been encouraged by the media. A violent situation came up in the area of Dabeiba: two armed forces were in the same territory, they encountered each other, and there was a confrontation. I am concerned about the civilians that were killed,

and initially it was said that they were guerrillas killed in combat. We now know they were farmers, not guerrillas. I want to point that out.

[Reporter] There are two armies in Colombia? No. According to the national Constitution, there is only one army: the Army of Colombia. You people are an outlawed armed group.

[Cano] Look, Dario we are not going to argue about that now. We feel the state should not have a monopoly over weapons in Colombia, but we will not speculate about that issue. I believe it is very important to point this out to the people, and the people should develop an awareness. It seems to me, Dario, that the most important issue is to see how we can hold our talks. I think we must point out that there has been a lack of seriousness and interest in carrying out the talks. I think that someone that is not at all involved in the CNGSB—such as the president of the Senate—who came here, listened, and made some proposals; these proposals must be seriously analyzed...

[Reporter, interrupting] He was also very disappointed when he returned.

[Cano] But his proposal must be analyzed because he did not agree with the proposals made by the government. The efforts must be directed in that manner.

[Reporter] Journalists on Santa Elena Hill reported that the persons who were attacked by the Army of National Liberation, which is part of the CNGSB, said the guerrillas protested against the media, claiming they want more objective reporting. Is there a CNGSB campaign against the media?

[Cano] No, not that I know of. I would like to know if a communique has been issued in that region. However, we—particularly the negotiators in Caracas—know that whenever we have had to express our views via the media, we have been able to do so, and there have been no limitations.

[Reporter] Do you condemn the incidents of the past few hours in Medellin, or do you see them as a part of war?

[Cano] I am sorry, the communication is very poor.

[Reporter] I asked you...

[Cano] No, no. I understood your question. It is very worrisome, indeed. I believe the serious consequences of the current confrontation along with their implications should not be viewed separately, but within the overall framework of the confrontation. Nothing is gained by putting salt in the wounds that are still open in Colombia.

[Reporter] After studying the proposal presented by Senate President Carlos Espinosa Faccio-Lince, the national government said it contained nothing new and consequently dismissed it. The government had already agreed to discuss the same topics, as well as the country's economic and social problems, with the CNGSB in Tlaxcala. It also ruled out the possibility of holding regional talks under the conditions you demanded. Are you with us, Mr. Cano?

[Cano] Yes, yes. I find it very worrisome that sometimes the government handles such important issues so cavalierly. I will not defend any proposal here. However, it is important that the country discuss whether the executive branch and the CNGSB should be the only ones at the negotiating table, or whether it would be advisable to broaden the participation and hear new opinions by incorporating representatives from other state institutions. Simply as a suggestion...

[Reporter, interrupting] Look, Mr. Cano, the government communique referred to your position, which was outlined by the Senate president. It said the government is willing to study the points regarding hostilities and the cease-fire. It also said the government is willing to establish a period of analysis, putting national interests first, with the participation of representatives from public and private sectors. The purpose of the analysis period would be to find points of agreement as well as disagreement, thereby facilitating subsequent negotiations and agreements. It also mentioned a bilateral cease-fire and the possibility of later on accepting regional forums in which legal CNG) Would you not say that this is a new government proposal that could make a new procedure toward a peace agreement viable?

[Cano] You are corroborating my position. The CNG) includes those points. Therefore, we do not understand why the government so easily dismisses proposals made by other persons or institutions. Evidently the government has identified some interesting points.

What I can emphasize about the letter signed by Dr. Humberto de la Calle and Dr. Serpa is that the government, first, will continue the dialogue as a basic instrument to attain peace. That is not what I have heard from the defense minister and the commander of the military forces.

I think it is important that the country knows that the government will continue to work toward the dialogue.

The fact that the government voiced its willingness to explore other proposals is also important. The government is not saying that if things are not done according to its wishes, no progress can be made.

[Reporter] Exactly.

[Cano] I think this must be reviewed. With this in mind, we can discuss and analyze the new situation. To some degree, I think the government's focus on this issue is worth examining. I also think that in this spirit of gathering proposals from outside the CNGSB, the government must also listen to proposals from groups outside the executive. That will allow us to move forward in a decisive way.

[Reporter] You said that the important thing is that the government demonstrate and maintain its willingness to talk. However, your response and that of the CNGSB is more terrorism, more attacks against the community, and, lately, a policy of intimidating the media? Are you happy about that? Is it fair?

[Cano] Listen, you must put yourself in our shoes. For 14 months I have heard two defense ministers state that there is an all-out offensive against the CNGSB. I simply ask you to put yourself in our shoes to see what can be demanded from a part of Colombian society that is being attacked every hour and every day of the year. That is why I think that public polemics on the tragic situation caused by war and confrontation in Colombia are not less important than expanding the discussion to seek immediate solutions to the conflict. I insist on the latter, not the former, because we get nothing, as we frequently heard last week, from making insulting remarks in the media.

On this we must agree with Dr. Vasquez (Carrisosa), who said that the current situation cannot be resolved by insults in the media.

[Reporter] Within the language you are using, would you consider the CNGSB's attacks on the media of Colombia an act of war?

[Cano] You will have to excuse me, but the communication from Colombia is pretty bad. There is no decision on the part of the CNGSB to attack the media. There is no such thing, I can assure you. It is not CNGSB policy to attack the media.

I do not recall the particular case you mentioned. I would like to hear my comrades' explanation and learn the official position before I give my opinion.

[Reporter] In other words, that column acts freely without orders from the CNGSB. It is their decision.

[Cano] I am saying that the CNGSB has not issued such a policy.

[Reporter] We hope you can hear well, because it seems you are able to hear some things and not others. We have been told that they kidnapped Bernabe Cortes, a journalist who works at the regional television channel Tele Pacifico. I have received a letter from him asking us to please broadcast a communique by the National Liberation Army [ELN] to the public, along with an interview he was forced to give, because otherwise they will kill him. The letter states: My life and death depends on your coverage of this. I trust you. They ask that, for the time being, the military operations be suspended in the area of Villa Carmelo. Please, my life is in your hands.

Do you think the media must yield to such pressure to avoid the death of Bernabe Cortes? Do you think these communiques should be aired?

[Cano] Sammy, I salute you from Mexico. I beg you to ask clear-cut questions, because otherwise we are prevented from advancing in the reconciliation of Colombians.

The truth is that reception is very poor, but I understand you. Months ago in Santander there was an incident involving certain reporters of a television newscast. I had the opportunity to talk to them over the radio and tell them that I disagreed—as I still do today—with the means used to pressure the media into airing reports and communiques. If we are involved in a process—as the one we are currently involved in—and have the means to voice our opinions publicly, voluntarily, and freely to the citizens through the media, there is no reason for us to force situations that were certainly viable in Colombian in the past, but have no reasonable explanation now.

This is why, Mr. Sammy, I support the reporter who is facing the situation you described and reaffirm the position I just mentioned, which is the same position I have maintained for a long time.

[Reporter] Mr. Cano, it is very important then that you urge the group that is holding Mr. Bernabe Cortes to free him and end the blackmail and ideological extortion to which the media has been subjected in the past few hours.

[Cano] Dario, pardon me, but I am not aware of the details. I will reaffirm the point I just underscored. It is what the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia has advocated for a long time. We have respected the professionalism of reporters, despite the fact that we might sometimes disagree with the handling of the news or the focus given to it by each reporter. However, I insist this is not a daily practice in Colombia.

[Reporter] Our impression—after hearing you reaffirming your determination to find a political solution to the armed conflict in Colombia, and given that CNGSB groups insist on continuing their terrorist attacks and kidnappings—is that in Tlaxcala you differ from the CNGSB in that you are trying to find a political solution to the conflict, while the CNGSB is pressuring for an armed solution.

[Cano] [chuckles] No, no, no. I think there are a number of developments that must be (?viewed) in a different light. It is evident that there are some actions that do not fit tightly within a single CNGSB concept. However, a process such as this one allows us to gradually clarify and confront a political concept that should be handled with a permanent and daily reality.

I think the CNGSB's present emphasis, main effort, and general direction is to seek negotiations, dialogue, and consensus. However, there are a number of difficulties that escape no one, because it has been impossible—as the country has witnessed—to ensure that the government and CNGSB advance with a firm footing in the negotiations.

[Reporter] Mrs. Paula de Cortes is the wife of Bernabe Cortes, the reporter of Telepacifico's "Five O'Clock" newscast in Cali. She has been listening with fear and horror, amid great pain and uncertainty, to this dialogue between Caracol Network and Mr. Alfonso Cano in Mexico. She wants to make a request. Mrs. Cortes, go ahead, Alfonso Cano is listening.

[Cortes] Yes, good morning. I would like to call on the people involved in the dialogue—the guerrillas, the government, and the military forces—to reach an agreement, hold talks, and negotiate, because Colombia needs this. Colombia can bear no more bloodshed. There must be a change of heart. One party must cede rights to other parties, because it is not a matter of giving and taking, but of learning to be humble at heart, to cede rights, and to yield to each other to...[pauses] I think that henceforth there will be a better Colombia, and we will be happier. We will not know what our fate and that of our children will be on a daily basis unless we believe in God and acknowledge that he exists and that the world of God is a world of plenitude...

[Reporter, interrupting] Mrs. Cortes, what circumstances surrounded the kidnapping of your husband and our colleague, Mr. Bernabe Cortes? What would you say to him if he were listening to you now, and what do you ask from Alfonso Cano?

[Cortes] Excuse me, what did you say?

[Reporter] I asked you what circumstances surrounded the Army of National Liberation's kidnapping of your husband Bernabe Cortes and what you want from Alfonso Cano?

[Cortes] I repeat, he was kidnapped while he was fulfilling his duties. We must keep in mind that Colombians want to work and improve. There must be a negotiation, a dialogue.

[Reporter] That was Paula Cortes' message to Mr. Alfonso Cano via the Caracol Network. Mr. Cano, thank you very much for your statements from Tlaxcala, Mexico.

Senator Comments on Rejected CNGSB Proposal

PA0406011192 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Telephone interview with Senator David Turbay by unidentified reporter—live]

[Excerpt] We send greetings to Liberal Senator David Turbay, president of the Senate's First Commission. On 2 June your colleague, Congress Vice President Carlos Espinosa Faccio-Lince, reported on a proposal presented in Tlaxcala, Mexico, by the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB], through you, to the national government and the citizens. The government rejected this initiative, claiming it contains nothing new. Quite the contrary, the government added, it is an attempt to create confusion and delay peace in Colombia. What is your opinion, Dr. Turbay? Good morning.

[Turbay] I respect my colleague's opinions. Representing the Congress, I must say categorically that I perhaps expected something more, a more concrete proposal containing a commitment to peace by the CNGSB. Its 29 May communique simply reaffirmed the importance of regional talks, thanked the Congress president for his willingness to participate, and voiced its willingness to appear before the national parliament if invited to start a new phase in the process to bring us closer to peace. It contains no concrete proposals... [pauses] the creation of the national [word indistinct]. I believe there has been no significant progress in this area. It is more rhetoric than an authentic contribution to the peace process that Colombians are clamoring for everywhere.

[Reporter] Now that the government rejected the CNGSB proposal—because the minister [not further identified] said it offers nothing new, that a similar mechanism had been tried before—the negotiation process seems to be deadlocked. How can a deadlock in the talks to end the armed conflict in Colombia be overcome?

[Turbay] You know my position on the public order situation; I have maintained it since I was Bolivar Department governor. This is only an aspect of the peace process but perhaps the most important one. We must respect government criteria on this. I believe the president of the Republic is entitled to make this decision and the government, with the help of other forces and political branches, will most certainly find a way to secure institutional survival and full reconciliation among all Colombians.

We offer our help. On 3 June we will not only discuss the CNGSB's peace stance but also a proposal presented personally by the Senate president. This could be a possible option. We need to find out the national government's criteria in regard to this.

[Reporter] Your Bolivar Department is the hardest hit by violence, especially the southern area. What is the atmosphere at the Congress and in your department toward the regional talks, which the government also rejected, and what do you think will happen?

[Turbay] The truth is that we have public order problems in all four principal points of the area. The entire nation is aware that we cannot apply a piecemeal solution, that we need a comprehensive solution to attain peace, and that the president of the Republic, who is the guardian of public order, must lead this process. He is Colombia's top spokesman on these significant issues. I think we cannot resort to partial solutions, although some claim that there are differing criteria among the fronts of, for example, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, and ideological differences and different levels of commitment. The important thing is to have public branches work in harmony to solve other problems in the peace process.

Public order is the government's jurisdiction. From the Congress and other forums, from which we can make positive contributions, we will try to create conditions to overcome social injustice, create a new atmosphere in the country, and establish the culture of tolerance and respect for human rights.

I believe that the task of promoting a new cultural atmosphere is an essential element in the consolidation of peace in the Republic. We will offer benefits to the Colombian people, like honest management of public assets. This is our contribution to the country's peace process. The president should handle public order problems and we will tackle social problems to change the situation. [passage omitted]

Report on Guerrillas' Weapons Shipment

PA0406225092 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 92 p3A

[Report by Miller Rubio]

[Text] In mid-February, the Greek-registered ship El Kiran delivered its shipment of 100 powerful Soviet-made RPG-7 antitank rocket launchers for the Colombian guerrillas.

According to intelligence reports by the Colombian Armed Forces, representatives of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] and weapons dealers from Central America, who have connections with several countries in Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe, began the negotiations for the weapons in January.

The reports added that the first meetings to purchase the war materiel were conducted between CNGSB representatives and dealers in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

In those first three countries, the CNGSB representatives and the weapons dealers agreed that the arrival of the weapons, which would probably come from Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe, was to be coordinated from Panama—a country where the Colombian intelligence service lost contact with the informant providing details of the operation.

Those details indicated the war materiel transported aboard the El Kiran, a freighter with a 20,000-ton capacity, included 900 Soviet-made AK-47 and Israeli-made Galil rifles.

Although the Colombian agents have not been able to pinpoint the exact location where the weapons were shipped, it is known the vessel covered the Thailand-Bulgaria-Libya-Central America route. The information gathered in the past three months also showed that before the weapons' arsenal was loaded, the weapons were disassembled and placed in wooden crates marked with the word Caterpillar.

To answer the question what the El Kiran vessel was doing in the Tripoli, Libya port during a two-day stopover, the intelligence service focused its work on establishing if the war materiel was shipped from that Mediterranean port.

That is one of the chief hypothesis proposed by the Armed Forces investigators to clarify the origin of the weapons the guerrillas ultimately received. There is not sufficient information to draw a complete picture, however.

As for the RPG-7 rocket launchers, which are capable of countering armored personnel carriers in combat, it was known that 40 crates containing these launchers were unloaded while El Kiran was on the high sea off the coast of Colombia.

An Army of National Liberation (ELN) support network operating on the Atlantic coast received the weapons and was ultimately responsible for taking the arsenal to the interior of the country.

Regarding the unloading of the weapons, the investigators learned the weapons dealers decided the deliveries would be made in three different areas of Colombia's two coasts to avoid detection by the authorities.

The three sites where the support network allegedly received the weapons were Barranquilla, on the Uraba Gulf Coast; and Acandi and Buenaventure on the Pacific Coast.

The security agencies discovered the rebels of the ELN "Luis Fernando Giraldo Builes" Column, which handled the land transportation, carried the antitank RPG-7 rocket launchers to the Simiti region (Bolivar Department), in the lower Magdalena region.

The "Manuel Gustavo Chacon" Column received the weapons there and distributed the materiel among the Anori Company, which operates in northeastern Antioquia Department, and the 1st, 24th, 25th, 10th, and 22d war fronts.

The first lead on the use of the weapons was known one month ago when Army troops found a starter [iniciador] for a RPG-7 rocket launcher following a rebel attack in Santa Rosa, Antioquia.

A second phase of the operation began at an unspecified location on the Pacific coast, where 400 AK-47 and Galil rifles were unloaded.

This shipment was delivered to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) 6th Front, which operates in Cauca Department and controls the towns of Corinto, Toribio, and Santander de Quilichao.

The 6th Front, led by Miguel Angel Pascuas, "Sergeant Pascuas," coordinated with a FARC finance committee the payment for the rifles to the guerrilla's contacts in Central America.

Armed Forces spokesmen stated the 6th Front paid $20 million in the past four months to get the weapons, and its men were in charge of the operation and transporting the weapons to other fronts in Huila and Tolima Departments.

The investigators lost track of the remaining rifles because of the unexpected disappearance in Panama of the informant providing details of the operation.

The state security corps also revealed the guerrillas have purchased dynamite and weapons in the past four months to begin an offensive against the state within the framework of the "Marquetalia 30 Years" operation.

One week ago, Interpol experts concurred in saying the guerrillas are acquiring large amounts of weapons in Eastern Europe.

"The new restructuring of the East European countries is alarming us because of the possibility a large number of weapons may be sold in Latin America's black markets for areas of conflict," Interpol Secretary General Juan Carlos Antoniassi stated.

Peru

Caracas TV Interviews President Fujimori

PA0706193492 Caracas Televen Canal 10 in Spanish 1455 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Interview with President Alberto Fujimori by Jose Vicente Rangel, program host and former presidential candidate for the Movement for Socialism party, at the National Palace in Lima on 2 June on the "Jose Vincente Hoy" program—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Rangel] ... drug trafficking can result in yielding part of the country's sovereignty to contribute to that struggle. Would your government be willing to make those concessions in the area of sovereignty?

Finally, several accusations have been made against Mr. Vladimori Montesinos, one of your advisers. I was even surprised at the reportage by the U.S. newspaper THE MIAMI HERALD on the case of Montesinos. This newspaper connected Mr. Montesinos to drug trafficking activities.

I think it would be interesting if you would explain these three aspects.

[Fujimori] Concerning the issue of sovereignty, that is a proposal that was left up in the air at the San Antonio meeting and at the previous meeting in Quito. The position of Peru, and my personal view, is not to accept that sort of meddling. I have been very clear about it. We are determined to fight drug trafficking using all means of international cooperation. Peru has offered to do that at international forums. Naturally, we will not use the traditional methods of simply repressing 250,000 peasants in Peru who grow coca leaves because of the circumstances.

Peru's proposal is not to fight against these poor peasants but to incorporate them in the struggle against drug trafficking. Obviously, that requires an alternative proposal.

The first thing we have established—and it has been accepted by the U.S. Government—is that the peasants are not to be considered criminals. Here in Peru, we no longer take the repressive military or police measures adopted months ago. Instead, we are trying to win over the peasants to counter drug trafficking.

[Rangel] What is your conception of the struggle against drug trafficking?

[Fujimori] I believe it is fundamental that we counterbalance the illegal growth of coca leaves with development. Peru has expressed that several times. I have personally conducted an international campaign, visiting various heads of state and presidents in Asia, America, and Europe, to develop a strategy that will allow us to reduce the supply in the production of coca leaves.

Many things have been said not only about Dr. Montesinos, but also about other people who at some point have been associated with my government. There is an explanation for that.

Not everything that is published in the media is true, particularly regarding Peru and Latin America, where there are so many interests at stake.

There was a plan to weaken my government, to challenge my stand, and to deprive me of my popularity, which, in all modesty, is very high. However, that could not be done by directly attacking the president, so those around me had to be weakened. One or two of my advisers have been attacked, one of my brothers has been attacked. It has been done in various ways. It is a campaign that is totally unfounded. I am not really very worried about that.

Regarding Dr. Montesinos, first there was an attempt to show that he was an adviser on narcotics trafficking, and second, that he was linked to narcotics trafficking. That campaign is entirely unfounded. I have said here in the country that if all of those things are true, then a suit should be filed. It would be profoundly irresponsible not to do otherwise. It would amount to being an accomplice, particularly if the accusations are against persons who have been engaged in legislative or judiciary functions. These suits have never been filed, but it could still be done. However, that is all part of a defamation campaign that is entirely false. Mr. Montesinos is an official of the intelligence services. He has made it his career, and that is what he does.

[Rangel] Let us talk a little about Shining Path, which is a very important topic in Latin America, particularly in Peru. What lies ahead in the struggle against Shining Path?

[Fujimori] I have said that Shining Path will be defeated by 1995. Unfortunately, it will take three or four years to defeat this terrorist movement. However, that is to be

expected because the group was allowed to grow unchecked during the administrations of former Presidents Fernando Belaunde Terry and Alan Garcia Perez. There was no strategy to control it. Everybody here knows the Shining Path grew freely during Mr. Belaunde Terry's second term. The government at that time failed to take timely precautionary measures to control them. During the Garcia Perez administration, things were truly awful. There was no strategy.

I have been criticized for that, for not having a strategy. I have proved I have one. To achieve it, we issued a set of legislative decrees less than six months ago. It included a total strategy to fight terrorism. I will explain briefly to the Venezuelan public what we have done in the past 20 months. When I took office, most of the rural areas, the Andes region, were infiltrated, if not controlled, by Shining Path. We first focused our work on those areas.

Under my instructions, the Armed Forces and police corps began to change their attitude regarding towns infiltrated by Shining Path. That change of attitude meant instead of suspecting that everybody belonged to Shining Path, we had to believe the local people were suffering the onslaught of Shining Path. The first objective was to win the people over, just as it was with the war on drugs, as I explained to you. The way to do it is by first stopping the indiscriminate repression against the people. Then, we introduced civic programs and basic projects. Regardless of their nature, those projects meant drawing closer to the people.

[Rangel] Allow me to interrupt you. Why did the previous government fail do something so obvious?

[Fujimori] I cannot explain it. There was no concern about the matter. Mr. Belaunde Terry's second government totally neglected the topic. Continuing with what I was saying, we began to use peasant organizations, which are called self-defense patrols. We armed them. We handed out rifles in every hamlet and in towns that Shining Path had infiltrated. The people themselves rejected the terrorist group with great success. There are still pockets, but we are working hard. That is the first point.

Second, we had to go to the universities where Shining Path recruited their intellectual and leadership cadres. A large number of universities were controlled by Shining Path. The university dining halls were run by the so- called users committees, which were merely Shining Path front groups. The committees would receive payments from university authorities supposedly to defray the costs of the dining halls. However, part of the money was spent on the dining halls, and part was used to finance terrorist actions. The dining halls of those universities were used to recruit unsuspecting young students.

I personally entered the universities unarmed, along with the Army. We brought paint, brushes, computers, and books. That way, we began to win over the university community, chiefly the young students. They regained confidence in their state and Armed Forces, and we are working together to eradicate Shining Path from the universities. It was there in those centers of learning where attacks were planned. That is the second point.

The third point is the great bastion. It was as difficult as controlling the universities regarding matters of terrorism. Here I mean the jails. For years jails were nothing but indoctrination and training centers for Shining Path. No authority ever tried to control them. We are regaining each of the jails and not letting them turn into—I repeat—graduate centers for terrorism. We are not allowing them to be used to plan terrorist acts.

On the international front, I have worked hard and have been totally frank. I have openly criticized the international organizations that did not condemn the crimes committed by Shining Path, only the human rights violations committed by the Peruvian state, which do take place and are serious. I do not oppose the fact that they continue to criticize, but I have demanded that these international organizations, which claim to defend human rights, also make public the horrible crimes committed by Shining Path. For example, they should denounce the use of children to detect bombs and the murders of neighborhood leaders, most of them women. I think we are making progress in that respect. The stance the OAS adopted at the Bahamas meeting is a very encouraging signal. We have taken steps, but those steps are not the whole picture. Our work must be comprehensive in the huge shantytowns where poverty is extreme. We must also win the people over by implementing social development projects. We must have an arduous intelligence plan. We must identify the subversive leaders and strike blows to destroy them at the highest levels. We have made progress; I would say a great deal. That progress must not be assessed solely on criminal attacks, murders, and amount of kilos of explosives placed in certain areas, which is something I have criticized. The assessment of this war on terrorism is to be done based on the number of people who join the terrorists. The number of recruits is dwindling. We are now seeing a lack of orientation.

They lack a strategy and are simply carrying out terrorist actions. They have lost the political and ideological meaning with which Shining Path was formed.

[Rangel] Mr. President, let us summarize the situation of Shining Path. Some have established a link between the massacre that took place in the El Fronton Jail during Alan Garcia's government and what happened at the Castro Castro Prison during your administration. It is said that human rights were violated in these actions as well as in other cases. The OAS Human Rights Commission, which is chaired by a Venezuelan, has been very apprehensive about this issue, and this has been criticized here in Peru. What do you have to say to that?

[Fujimori] The discussion in The Bahamas is indicative of how this issue was handled by the commission. One cannot compare what happened at El Fronton in 1987

with the action to take over control of the Castro Castro Prison during my government. I would like to ask any citizen of the world and any ruler: What would you do if you had this problem of terrorism in your country. What would you do if the terrorist leaders controlled the prisons, and the state did nothing while the terrorists committed the horrible crimes that have resulted in 22,000 deaths? Does the Peruvian state not have the right to regain control of prisons? Does Peru not have the right to establish legislation similar to that in the European countries, which have experienced this disgrace? Why? That is what we are doing, and it is all being done within the framework of protecting human rights. We want to apply here what is being implemented in other countries. That is the actual situation. I hope the countries criticizing us will never experience this type of problem.

[Rangel] Mr. President: You have very much criticized the institution of political parties. You even speak of a partycracy [partidocracia]. We, in Venezuela, can understand that language and that criticism. It seems that there is truly a worldwide deterioration of political parties, as institutions. That is particularly true in our region. Now, it is difficult for democracy to operate without political parties. Just as political parties can take democracy to the grave, it is almost impossible for democracy to operate without political parties. How do you see a solution to this contradiction, to this difficult problem we have at this time?

[Fujimori] The solution is to attack the root of the evil. There is a lack of democracy in our countries precisely among the political parties. I do not know exactly how it is in your country, but here in Peru, political parties are not democratic. If the political parties are part of democratic life, and if they are not sufficiently democratic, as I said in The Bahamas, these political parties are simply killing democracy.

[Rangel] But what can be done with them? Should we dissolve them, suppress them, or establish a system so they can be renewed?

[Fujimori] Well, there are some natural mechanisms for regulating their activities. Nonetheless, this will take some time.

[Rangel] But do you believe in a type of political party that is different from the ones that operate today?

[Fujimori] I do not believe in a party that is manipulated by its leadership. There is nothing democratic about that. The criticism is aimed at them.

[Rangel] But how can we stop a party from being manipulated?

[Fujimori] There are several models. I do not want to go into details, but I was going to go into the natural process of reorganizing the political parties. I think many Latin American countries are going to be punished in the elections when the people do not support those parties that are acting in an antidemocratic manner.

It has happened in Peru, in a very visible manner, and it is happening now. Just imagine that all of the active political parties in Peru barely have the support of 10 percent of the population, while the rest are independent and support the government. What is happening? The rank and file are simply rejecting the manipulation of political parties.

[Rangel] It would seem as if the alternative is the independent candidate, the independent formula. However, that could also represent a trap, because an independent person can only become corrupt and incapable. I do not know, but it seems to me there must be something else. What can a man like Alberto Fujimori—who become president of the republic and who is an independent who criticizes the political parties—say about this? Can he say something that will help others analyze this phenomenon?

[Fujimori] I could say that I have a serious responsibility. I would like to tell the Peruvians—but not our Latin American friends—that a movement of this nature could change the situation of our country. I am taking all precautions so that we will be successful.

Now, a question arises. Tell me why Peru and Venezuela continue to experience crises, poverty, and difficulties if we have the best natural resources in the world? Peru is one of the richest mining countries in the world. It ranks first in fishing resources. It has a population that is willing to make progress with its work and imagination, so why is it submerged in such poverty? Why can it not be like Taiwan, Malaysia, or South Korea? Is there something that has prevented us from making progress?

I feel that one of the basic factors is a political system which is inefficient, cumbersome, and corrupt. It is a system that has worked for the sake of the vested interests of groups, of the party leaderships, and not for the sake of national interests. If all of the resources of a country such as Peru were to be channeled to the efforts of national reconstruction, the country would be in better condition.

[Rangel] What role does corruption play in this process? We, in Venezuela, have the impression that corruption has become a state within the state, as if it has a life of its own.

[Fujimori] That is correct. Corruption has its own hidden life. There is evidence that it exists. Millions of government dollars have been used for other purposes. Regrettably, when the trials begin, no one is convicted. This must be stopped at the root. At least, this is what I will do here in Peru. I am doing this. I will not step back on this.

[Rangel] Why do you think this happens? Why impunity? Many times impunity is worse than the crime.

[Fujimori] One of the causes of this is precisely partycracy.

[Rangel] Is that where the problem lies?

[Fujimori] For God's sake, Mr. Rangel. The judicial branch used to be controlled by the ruling parties. Each party appointed its own supporters. In other words, the system was really corrupt.

[Rangel] Is there a close relationship between partycracy and corruption?

[Fujimori] This is obvious. It does not require further explanation. It would be enough to see the facts.

[Rangel] Mr. President, I arrived in Peru while many important events were taking place. The great singer Juan Luis Guerra arrived in Peru; former President Alan Garcia left the country; you delivered an address to the Peruvian people; and former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, also an opposition leader, held a rally. I want to ask you about former President Alan Garcia. We are under the impression that he is a political refugee. We believe that he sought asylum because he feared for his personal safety. In your address to the Peruvian people, you stated that no one was persecuted here. You said that perhaps some people may feel persecuted by their conscience.

[Fujimori] Not only that. Here we do not persecute people for their ideas. Someone is persecuted after it has been demonstrated that an irregularity has been perpetrated. But in the case of Mr. Alan Garcia, there was no such thing as persecution.

[Rangel] Why did he leave then?

[Fujimori] Mr. Rangel, allow me to change the subject, because I believe we did not finish discussing the previous point.

[Rangel] Of course. Go ahead.

[Fujimori] I saw that a network of corruption existed here in Peru and that it was difficult to break that network—which encompassed the executive branch, the parliament, the judiciary branch, the entire system, and some mercantilist groups—by attacking only one its elements. We had to eliminate this network of corruption from the roots. This is what I have done and, I repeat, I do not regret it.

We are now gradually destroying all these evils. We are destroying all the malignant cells. We have made mistakes on three of four occasions, but we have made corrections. I think that performing surgery is important. At least in the case of Peru, there was no alternative. We had to perform a radical surgery.

Going back to the issue...

[Rangel, interrupting] Mr. President, allow me to play devil's advocate. Why did you say that the origin of corruption was in the legislative and judiciary branches, and not the executive branch?

[Fujimori] No. I also said there was corruption in the executive branch. The state-owned companies were a source of corruption. For instance, the items produced by these companies sold their revenues, which were immediately spent, in the futures market. Also, money deposited by the BCR [Central Reserve Bank], which earned a high commission estimated at $3 million during the previous administration, vanished into thin air.

[Rangel] Have you adopted measures regarding the executive branch?

[Fujimori] At the executive branch level, we have reduced the size of the government and appointed qualified and honest individuals. Naturally, if we find any hint of corruption or dishonesty, we will immediately fire the individuals involved.

[Rangel] I have also received reports of corruption within the Armed Forces.

[Fujimori] There are no grounds for that. There may have been corruption in Alto Hualaga, in the coca growing area, but we have corrected the cases of corruption that have existed.

[Rangel] Returning to the case of Mr. Alan Garcia. Did he leave because he wanted to or was there really any...

[Fujimori, interrupting] I do not really know what he thinks. I said it in my speech last night. He tried to return to the time of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, a time of heroism and idealism. The people do not believe him. Nobody listens to him. I do not think anybody listens to him abroad, [chuckles] because people know him.

[Rangel] You had a timetable to reinstate democracy in Peru. It was to begin with a plebiscite in July. You changed that program...

[Fujimori, interrupting] The timetable.

[Rangel] The timetable. Did you change it because of pressure from the OAS or did you really become convinced that changes were in order?

[Fujimori] The popular referendum for 5 July will not be held. As I clearly stated in my speech, the referendum must become an institutional process. It may even be applied to establish the framework with which the Democratic Constitutent Congress [CCD] will work. The Peruvian state, therefore, is sovereign in this respect. It may summon at some time this popular referendum on topics of national interest before the CCD and afterward as many times as necessary. Once the constitution is approved by the CCD, it will be submitted to a popular referendum.

I have not changed the basic elements of this system. I have made some changes in terms of form and dates. There has been no step backward on the essentials. Let us

look at the situation. Have I reopened or am I prepared to reopen the pachydermatous Congress? No way. Am I ready to reinstate the judges I dismissed during this period of reorganization? No. All the reforms taking place are being consolidated. There is no turning back to 4 April. This situation has also become consolidated. There have been no substantive changes.

I have not taken a step backward regarding the participation of the people. For me, and I think for the Peruvian people as well, the popular referendum is basic. Let us assume that the CCD sneaks in some article that is not advisable for the country. I am certain the people will reject it in the appropriate referendum. These concepts remain unchanged. Peru has fully sovereign rights to remain that way. Why can Peru not have an authentic democracy as European countries or Japan have? Is it that we must always live in an undemocratic system, which is what we have had.

[Rangel] Do you feel the decision by the people is more important than an outdated legal structure? It is clear you have a special interest in highlighting the participation of the people.

[Fujimori] What is important is an efficient and adequate system. The outdated legal structure must be thrown away as soon as possible. Why must we suffer from these ills. Let us decide once and for all. That is what I told the people, and they have supported me.

[Rangel] This point, which you mentioned in your address to Peruvians, is very important for us in Venezuela. This is why I am saying this. We had a coup attempt on 4 February. Four months later no major changes have been adopted. The people are questioning this a great deal.

[Fujimori] In that respect, we, or at least I, acted very pragmatically. We did not take minor or secondary aspects into consideration.

[Rangel] This is what I wanted to tell you. You called the CCD elections for 18 October. This is a specific thing. It is important. You also talked of a rule banning the members of the CCD from being reelected in two subsequent periods. What was the purpose of that decision?

[Fujimori] In the last case, which you mentioned, the idea is to keep special interests from becoming embedded in the new constitution. Another purpose is to avoid the entrenchment of political leaders, something that I have criticized. [chuckles] Those participating in the CCD will be truly committed to the objectives of the nation and not interested in their own political careers.

[Rangel] How many people will be in the CCD?

[Fujimori] Eighty persons.

[Rangel] Eighty persons...

[Fujimori, interrupting] One third of what the previous Congress had. We were fed up with 240 congressmen.

[Rangel] Have you been under any kind of pressure from U.S. President George Bush regarding this process? Or from Japan?

[Fujimori] Look at this. On the essentials, Peru has not taken a single step backward. My presence in The Bahamas to explain the scope of my plan had a positive impact. There were no sanctions on Peru of any kind. There have been some setbacks, of course. This situation, however, shows that we are handling things in a serious manner, and we have international understanding. Concerning the friendly countries — particularly the United States and Japan, which are coleaders in this group to financially salvage the Peruvian economy—they voiced their respective stands regarding an alleged scheme that was not the true situation. They believed that this was a military coup, or a civil-military coup, or that we were planning to establish a dictatorship. However, once our goals and work plans were explained, we received understanding from them.

[Rangel] Mr. President, you do understand the personal risks you are taking, do you not?

[Fujimori] Obviously, these are tremendous risks. I am aware of that, but I am struggling for Peru.

[Rangel] Are you afraid of death?

[Fujimori] No, not at all.

[Rangel] What do you think about death?

[Fujimori] It is a natural or artificial process, as the case may be, but a man must do the best he can. As the president of Peru, I am going to do the best I can.

[Rangel] Do you get angry when you are called El Chino [The Chinese]?

[Fujimori] No, on the contrary. To make it even nicer, I call myself El Chinito [The Little Chinese]. [Both laugh]

[Rangel] You have a 12-year old son who is called the deputy foreign minister.

[Fujimori] Well, he is very popular.

[Rangel] Like you?

[Fujimori] Yes, I guess he is the third most popular person. [Both laugh]

[Rangel] El Chinito is the second most popular then?

[Fujimori] Well, yes. Some of the media have criticized my son because he attends some political events and rallies. He has not delivered any speeches yet. He is not into that yet. In addition, he accompanies me on my trips abroad. He is part of the political picture.

[Rangel] What advice would you give to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez?

[Fujimori] Without being specific, I would tell the rulers of the world that it is necessary and imperative to listen

to the people's demands and that one cannot have a democracy without the people. Democracy, specifically in Latin America, is experiencing a crisis because it has isolated itself from the people.

[Rangel] When in your life did you feel you could become president of Peru. What motivated you to run for president?

[Fujimori] When? I thought about it just nine months before the elections.

[Rangel] You had never thought of it before then?

[Fujimori] Never before. What was your other question?

[Rangel] I asked you what prompted you to run for president.

[Fujimori] It was a need to change Peru, to struggle against all evil, and to tell the truth about those petty and corrupt politicians who had taken advantage of Peru. I wanted to change the course of my country and lead it to progress. To that effect, I am a determined man.

[Rangel] Was the fact that you are of Japanese descent a handicap? Was it negative or positive?

[Fujimori] Actually it did not have a negative or positive effect. In Peru, there is total ethnic and cultural integration. As a Japanese descendent, I feel I have always been part of Peruvian society.

[Rangel] What do you feel is the greatest value of Japanese culture?

[Fujimori] I believe that is what we commented on in the beginning of the interview: discipline.

[Rangel] And how about Peruvian culture?

[Fujimori] Inca tradition does not permit stealing and it promotes hard work.

[Rangel] To conclude, and out of protocol: What message would you send the Venezuelan people?

[Fujimori] I think Venezuela has a great future. It has the resources to become a great power in Latin America and the world. One should never lose hope. People know how to get ahead. They are wise. To that effect, I am sure the Venezuelan people are wise. I send my best wishes and my love to the friendly Venezuelan people.

[Rangel] Surely, you will be interested in the following: The Venezuelan Government's break with Peru was criticized unanimously. It was very unpopular. What was your reaction when you learned about that break?

[Fujimori] I remained calm and tranquil, because I knew that was the personal decision of its ruler, who does not have the support of the Venezuelan people. The ties of friendship between our two peoples remain unchanged; they remain as they have always been.

[Rangel] Thank you, Mr. President.

[Fujimori] Thank you for this opportunity.

[Rangel] I also thank you on behalf of the Venezuelan people, who will watch this interview with great interest.

President Announces Traffic Restrictions

PA0906035692 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0101 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori announced on 8 June strict traffic restrictions to facilitate counterterrorist operations during the night. He said the measure will be carried out between 2200 and 0500. The president held a news conference at Army General Headquarters and asserted that the regulation will become effective on the evening of 10 June. Fujimori reasserted that authorities are investigating the possible participation of international terrorists in the latest attacks.

The measure announced by the head of state during a news conference at Army General Headquarters is to exert more control over traffic activities, given the latest terrorist actions. The restriction will be temporary. It includes privately owned vehicles [POV's], and it will be implemented between 2200 and 0500. It will not include public transportation, cargo vehicles, taxis, and specially authorized POV's. The procedures to request the document will be announced in a communique in a matter of hours.

[Begin Fujimori recording] This involves restrictions on urban traffic. It does not involve people, factories, work centers, or entertainment centers. This is different from the so-called curfew. What characteristics does this restriction have for urban traffic activities? It will be of a temporary nature—the duration will be determined by developments—and it will be enforced between 2200 and 0500, meaning between 10 pm and 5 am. What are the basic rules? First of all, it bans the use of POV's that have not been duly authorized. This includes motorcycles and three-wheeled vehicles.

We will authorize the movement of public transportation vehicles and cargo vehicles arriving and leaving Lima—from the north, south, and central part of the country—with a safe-conduct that is valid from their loading site to their unloading site. This is important because we will permit the free flow of traffic of these vehicles, provided they carry a safe-conduct that will be issued at certain control posts, such as the one on the southern Pan American Highway. Vehicles coming along the Southern Pan American Highway will have no restrictions and they may drive up to the wholesale market without any problems. Vehicles coming along the northern Pan American Highway may take the [word indistinct] road and reach their destination, meaning the fruit market. The same goes for the Central Highway.

We have an important center at the fish market in Ventanillas. Vehicles coming from the north and south can reach their destination without any problems. There are no restrictions on traffic along the road to the airport, as well as

the secondary roads connected to East Javier Prado Avenue and several other avenues. This is the first rule.

Second, urban transportation vehicles and taxis may circulate with a safe-conduct. These safe-conducts will be issued in some decentralized offices. The details and addresses will be given later by the Joint Command in coordination with the National Police. Buses will be able to circulate normally until midnight. Certain POV's may circulate if they are duly authorized; for example, vehicles owned by doctors, by hospital personnel, by journalists, and by factory employees and personnel on late night shifts, particularly now that the energy rationing measures are in effect. They will all be allowed to circulate. In case of an emergency, people will be able to drive, but this will be done according to rules that will be announced later.

Vehicles circulating during these hours must, as a general rule, have their interior lights turned on, and they must immediately obey instructions issued by the political-military authorities. A communique will be issued to indicate the places where safe-conducts will be issued and to outline the rules and details. There are no restrictions for people. Pedestrians are free to walk around. [end recording]

The head of state, who was accompanied by the police director and the Joint Command chief, said a series of complementary measures will be adopted in the near future. This includes urban patrol groups and stricter measures to control the proliferation of explosives. Fujimori said there is information indicating an international terrorist group has participated in the latest subversive attacks in Lima.

[Begin recording] [Fujimori] I do not want to give details on this issue, but there are certain clues and reliable information that indicate the Shining Path is not the perpetrator of these attacks.

[Reporter] Did you consider the possibility that it received support from abroad, sir?

[Fujimori] It might be an international terrorist group or a mercenary group. In fact, it could even be certain groups from our countryside. It could be tied to drug trafficking. The sale of extremely pure ammonia nitrate—part of which comes from abroad—will be controlled. The same goes for certain fertilizers so they are not easily purchased for these types of attacks. [end recording]

'Various' Sectors Urge Election Date Change

PA0406164892 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Representatives from various social sectors are asking the government to change the date of the constituent assembly elections, which are scheduled for 18 October. Those sectors claim that a more than 300-year old tradition should not be tampered with: 18 October is the day of the procession of Our Lord of the Miracles [Nuestro Senor de los Milagros]. We now have comments from Monsignor Jose Dammert, bishop of Cajamarca and president of the Peruvian Bishop's Conference; Andres Aramburu, dean of the Bar Association; and Raul Centillano, mayor of the Brotherhood of the Purple Christ.

[Begin recording] [Dammert] I agree the elections should be held, because that is what the bishops asked for on 10 April; to return as soon as possible to the democratic system instead of a practically one-person system. We are very happy that the elections will be held. However, 18 October coincides with the procession of Our Lord of the Miracles; therefore, I do not know if that would be the most appropriate date. In my opinion, the elections could be held the Sunday before or the Sunday after 18 October. A very large number of Lima residents participate in the procession, and they would not understand if the date was changed, because the procession lasts for two days. I will be traveling to Lima next week, and I will ask the minister [not further identified] to ask the cabinet to change the date as a response to the people's Christian fervor. This procession is held in many parts of the country, not just in Lima.

[Reporter] The first day of Our Lord of the Miracles procession is 18 October. In any case, it will depend on your efforts with the government authorities to change the election date.

[Dammert] I would like the government to start thinking about this matter right now, and maybe the date will be changed shortly.

[Centillano] The coincidence of the date is a matter of great concern for the Brotherhood, because the veneration of this image is not only a tradition but a demonstration of faith. For approximately 300 years the procession has been held on the same dates: 18, 19, and 28 October. We are a religious institution, as we belong to the archbishopric. We tried to contact the archbishopric, but the archbishop is not in Lima. We have learned that this coincidence of dates will be discussed at the bishops conference next week.

[Reporter] We assume the Brotherhood already has a suggestion?

[Centillano] We coordinate all matters associated with the procession itself with the archbishop. As we have not met with him, I cannot say anything yet.

[Reporter] Will the Brotherhood suggest that the date be changed?

[Centillano] Look here, this is not the request of the Brotherhood, this is a manifestation of the Catholic community. [end recording]

Former Congressmen on Dialogue, Election Date

PA0906040592 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] According to Senator Edmundo Murrugara, to begin a national dialogue is positive and has also become obligatory because of the errors committed by the government. He added that no one should be left out of this momentous event.

[Begin Murrugara recording] On the one hand, this eventuality is positive; on the other hand, it has become obligatory because of the errors made in choosing the date, and also because of the failure to issue a call for a dialogue immediately after the departure of the OAS mission. Thus, we see a picture of a lazy and high-handed executive who is obliged to yield because of the circumstances. Such an image is not good for national cooperation because it polarizes the national parties. The parties would then file another protest with the OAS in a process that should end—this process of making charges to the OAS.

The Peruvian people are the primary judges. We should make our accusations against each other jointly before the Peruvian people. Thus, I think the initiation of a national dialogue is positive. It should include all ideas and should leave no one out. Of course, the traditional leftist and rightist parties should be there, as well as other institutions and new movements. [end recording]

For his part, Deputy Manuel Dammert said the government is generating uncertainty among the citizens by changing the date for elections to the Constituent Congress and for the national dialogue.

[Begin Dammert recording] It is strange that the Presidency should have been unaware that 18 October is the date on which the Lord of Miracles is taken into the streets in Lima. There is every indication that it was a move to downplay the importance of the elections and the convocation of a constituent congress, and it was part of a general plan. Someone also started a rumor that the municipal elections will no longer be held. [end recording]

Felipe Osterling Parodi, president of the dissolved Senate, asked the government to change the date of the dialogue, scheduled for 30 June, and also to hold the dialogue as soon as possible.

[Begin Osterling Parodi recording] I consider it necessary for the channels for a dialogue to be established. I feel, however, that the date proposed by the president of the Council of Ministers—I think it is 30 June—is somewhat delayed. The electoral process is right around the corner and, frankly speaking, I see no reason to delay for more than 20 days the establishment of ground rules. First of all, we should start with the rules that will govern the electoral process. [end recording]

Commission To Inspect Attorney General's Office

PA0806160192 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] On 6 June the government created an evaluating commission that will investigate and sanction within 90 days, where necessary, the performance of prosecutors, attorneys, paralegal workers, and administrative personnel at the Attorney General's Office. The commission was created by virtue of a decree law published in EL PERUANO.

Two temporary supreme prosecutors make up the organization, appointed by the Board of Supreme Prosecutors as requested by the attorney general. They are authorized to review the personnel files on promotions, conduct, merit or demerit points, performance, and other existing information. Their investigation will review personnel at the Attorney General's Office, the judicial branch, the State Judicial Defense Council, the General Directorate of Justice, the bar associations and attorneys' organizations, deans of law schools, and the Peruvian Journalists Association.

The commission is authorized to request any necessary information from government agencies that might provide guidance as to the economic situation of the person under examination, the person's spouse, children, and, in certain cases, other relatives. The norm considers such evidence of wealth to be all that may indicate an obvious accumulation of assets and an ostentatious lifestyle that would be incompatible with the individual's salary.

Minister Reports on Funds for Emergency Projects

PA0906042892 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Economy Minister Carlos Bolona has announced that the government will allot approximately $8 million for pacification and emergency social programs. Bolona said there will be a substantial increase in the allotment for the struggle against subversion and said there will soon be salary increases. He also discussed the elections.

[Begin recording] [Bolona] The funds being obtained from the privatization program are being assigned to the Ministry of the Presidency to be spent on infrastructure, human settlements, and emergency social projects.

[Unidentified reporter] Have the funds that have been collected been allotted already?

[Bolona] Yes, they have. Significant support is being given to the effort to generate jobs and to emergency social projects. We should be allotting a minimum of $8 million monthly to this.

[Reporter] When will we be able to see the effects of this work, Mr. Minister?

[Bolona] I would say we should be seeing a significant change in a few weeks.

[Reporter] Is there a date for granting the salary increases?

[Bolona] Salary increases have been granted all along.

[Reporter] What about increases for the workers, Mr. Minister? Has this been analyzed?

[Bolona] I repeat that there have been increases. In the past two months, we have given increases to the Armed Forces and the police. Increases will be granted for the other sectors based on what we have available.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Bolona] They have a different system. They don't go by.... [pauses] The FONAVI [National Housing Fund] resources are being used on human settlements and on basic infrastructure.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, when will the National Elections Council be elected?

[Bolona] That election is going to cost us between $7 million and $15 million. We are already allotting the funds.

[Reporter] Much money could be saved if the elections date could be set.

[Bolona] The setting of the date for the elections is a political matter. We have other duties, including the duty of providing the needed budget in a timely and adequate manner. [end recording]

Newspaper Roundup of Terrorist Activities

PY0506220192

[Editorial Report] Following are reports on terrorist activities in Peru compiled from Peruvian papers published between 26 to 28 May. Publication information is given in parentheses after each item.

Terrorist Data Center Uncovered—During a raid on a ghost enterprise called Optimiza, Inc, at 190 Las Palmeras Street, apartment 301, in San Isidro two weeks ago, members of the National Antiterrorist Directorate, Dincote, "found a list with the names of more than 2,500 national businessmen and some 60 members of the judicial branch, including their personal data, the posts they hold, names of the enterprises they run, addresses, and telephone numbers in the archives of a data center that belongs to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, MRTA. During a news conference yesterday, Dincote agents disclosed that three individuals have been arrested but no names were given. They also disclosed some of the details of the operation, saying that the data center had five modern micro-computers, two of which operated on the 'modem' system which allows them to supply data from one computer to another by telephone. The terrorists also had a fax machine, a scanner, a printer, and 132 diskettes. Dincote learned about this data center through documents seized on 14 April from MRTA's second-in-command Peter David Peabody Cardenas Schulte, aka Alejandro. (Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 May 92 p A10)

Military, Terrorists Clash—On 26 May Army officers posted in Palo de Acero clashed with a group of terrorists in Monzon District, Huamalies Province. As a result of the clash, in which terrorists ambushed the military patrol in San Andres, Army Corporal Doroteo Silva Mozambique and some 20 terrorists were killed, and another two corporals and the patrol commander were wounded. The terrorists fled with the bodies of their dead. (Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 May 92 p 22)

Terrorists Murder Peasant Women—Yolanda Amarillo Meneses, 44 and Sabina Meneses Luna, 65, wife and mother-in-law, respectively, of Juan Amarillo Lujan, 44, vice president of a peasant defense patrol were cruelly murdered by a group of terrorists when they refused to disclose his whereabouts. The crime was perpetrated in Huacas hamlet, Huasahuasi District. (Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 May 92 p A13)

Police Arrest Terrorists—The police have arrested 20 terrorists and seized arms and maps of Lima, Callao, and Chimbote. In Callao in a joint operation with members of the Navy two terrorists were arrested. They are: Demetrio Apurango and Jose Gorgor Yarlaque. In another operation the police arrested Closelio Chirinos Zegarra who was carrying a bomb. In Chimbote the police broke up a terrorist cell and arrested 17 individuals. (Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 May 92 p 13)

Special Trial Courts—The Special Trial Courts, which were created after the dissolution of Congress in compliance with Decree Law 25475, have been put into operation in Arequipa. The courts house judges and prosecutors. Chief Prosecutor of Arequipa Miguel Caceres Chavez said that the names of the judges and prosecutors are being kept secret. Their resolutions carry no signatures and the law empowers them to use secret code names. (Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 May 92 p 13)